The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVII. FRIDAY, MARCH 29 1850. No 4014 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the coppered and copper-fastened Steamer

RAVEN,

45 tons register, and 32-horse power, now plying on the Brisbane River, Moreton Bay, well adapted for the trade. The Boat and Engine are quite new, being built and made of the best materials last year, under the superintendence of the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company. She is well equipped, and draws a light draft of water, and being a safe boat under canvas, is suited for the California market.

For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS COUTTS, Brisbane; or, to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Sydney, February 22. 3480

FOR PORT MACQUARIE,

THE Packet Schooner

MARY ANN

will leave the Union Wharf To-morrow, Saturday, the 30th instant, at six o'clock in the evening.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

WILLIAM DALTON,
Crescent-street, Church-hill.

5616

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE SCHOONER

SECRET,

R. Sholl, master, will positively sail on Tuesday next, the 2nd proximo, (*wind and weather permitting*), cargo or no cargo.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

5690

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine schooner

SUSAN,

Captain Jackson, will positively sail, full or not full, on Tuesday next, from Brodie's Wharf, Bathurst-street West. This vessel has good accommodation, and her sailing qualities are too well known to require commendation.

For freight or passage apply to

HUGH BRODIE, JUN.;
Or, to
M. CAFFREY,
Bathurst-street.

March 28. 6014

A REGULAR TRADER FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine schooner

FREDERICK GRIFFITHS,

80 tons burthen, J. Davis, master, having part cargo and passengers engaged will meet with her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD DAVIES;
or, to
JOHN MORRIS,
Albion Wharf.

6017

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE FINE SCHOONER

BEAVER,

George Cooper, master, (hourly expected) will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

5873

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.

THE fast-sailing new schooner

JESSIE,

will sail for the above on Monday, April 1.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf.

A lot of treenails for sale. 5684

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE Packet Brig

CHRISTINA,

Captain Korff, will clear at the Customs To-morrow, for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Wharf; or, to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.

5682

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE fine fast-sailing packet brig

EMMA,

R. F. Pockley, commander.

This vessel has the greater portion of her cargo ready for shipment, and will have *immediate despatch*. For freight or passage early application is necessary, to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

☞ Consignees are requested to pass their entries at once. 6013

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE fine first-class brig

ANNIE,

172 tons, Captain Bruce, will leave about Tuesday next. For freight or passage apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Wanted 60 tons coals, to be delivered alongside this day. 5267

FOR ADELAIDE,

THE fine fast sailing packet brig

WILD IRISH GIRL,

James Stanes, commander.

This vessel is now daily expected, and having the greater part of her cargo ready for shipment, will have immediate despatch.

Her cabin accommodations are excellent.

For freight or passage, apply to

6012 JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

UNA FOR CALIFORNIA.

STEERAGE Passengers are requested to report themselves at the Water Police Office at once. Has still room for one cabin and a few steerage and intermediate passengers. Immediate application is necessary, to Captain Causzer, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 5565

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS PER UNA.

ALL Passengers by this vessel are requested to be on board on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to get the necessary medical clearances, as the vessel will proceed to sea on the following day.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents.

6003

FOR BATAVIA.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 ship

CLIFTON,

868 tons, E. W. Beazley, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 24th April.

This ship presents an eligible opportunity to passengers proceeding to England by the overland route, the steamer leaving for Singapore every fortnight.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

March 29. 5693

SHIP JOHN MUNN, 900 TONS, FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

CARRIES A SURGEON.

THIS ship has room for a few Passengers and a small quantity of freight. Apply to Captain Pearson, on board, at the Circular Quay; to

MR. R. M. ROBEY,
George-street; or, to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
Custom House.

4770

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine Teak-built Barque

SWALLOW,

345 tons register, James Newman Seagrove, master, is now taking in cargo, and will sail direct for San Francisco about the 1st proximo.

For cabin passage only, having good poop accommodation, apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, March 6. 4318

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

VIA HONOLULU.

THE fine brig

PORTENIA,

300 tons burthen, is now filling up. Has room for light freight, two cabin and one steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary to the owner, Mr. MILATOVICH, on board; or to

R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street.

March 28. 5614

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA DIRECT.

(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE fine fast-sailing barque

LAURA,

loading at the Flour Company's Wharf. Has still room for three cabin passengers—a few steerage passengers may be taken. Early application is necessary to the Captain, on board; or to

DR. LAW,
423, George-street.

5345

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine A1 brig

NORTH ESK,

W. H. M'Cleery, commander, is now receiving cargo at Miller's Point Wharf, and will be dispatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

5621 BROWN AND CO.

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE frigate-built A 1 ship

ZEMINDAR,

707 tons register, George Poole, Commander. This magnificent ship is well known as a fast sailer, and will carry a limited number of horses. Early application for freight or passage is requested to the commander, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

5256 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first-class ship

SUCCESS,

621 tons, F. STUART, Commander, is fast filling up with wool, and will sail on Sunday, 31st instant.

Has superior accommodation for passengers; two cabins disengaged, and carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
5482 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque

PRINCE OF WALES,

582 tons register, Charles Stuart, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 13th April. Has very superior cabin accommodation, and carries a surgeon. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 25. 5411

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing new Barque

PANAMA,

511 tons, A1, T. J. Thomas, commander. Will sail 30th March, can comfortably accommodate two cabin and three steerage passengers at moderate rates. Apply immediately to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.

March 25. 5413

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE A1 BARQUE

CATHERINE JAMIESON,

451 tons register, William Hutchison, commander, has nearly all her cargo on board. Has superior accommodation for one or two cabin passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.

March 25. 5412

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque

GLENBERVIE,

387 tons register, J. Fullarton, commander. Has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail on the 10th April. For freight or passage apply to

CAMPBELL AND CO.;
or, to
5568 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine first-class frigate built teak ship

CORNWALL,

872 tons, James Couch, commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch.

For freight or passage having first-rate accommodations, CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE, and carrying a Surgeon, apply to the Captain, on board; to

J. B. METCALFE; or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

March 22. 5240

FOR LONDON,

THE frigate-built first-class ship

THOMAS ARBUTHNOT,

621 tons, G. H. Heaton, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch.

Her cabin accommodations are very superior, and will have room for a few steerage and intermediate passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO.;
Or, to
5570 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A FIRST-CLASS VESSEL, of about 300 tons, for the conveyance of sugar from Manila to Sydney.

Apply to

A. ASHDOWN, Manager,
Australasian Sugar Company.
Office, 427, George-street,
March 28. 6002

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday* at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 1st May. 4225

GRAND FETE, ON EASTER MONDAY, AT THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL,

BOTANY BAY.

MESSRS. BEAUMONT AND WALLER beg respectfully to apprise the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney, and the public generally, that encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed on their effort to establish a suitable as well as a truly rational kind of amusement on New Year's Day, they have chartered the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's splendid iron steamer

THISTLE,

for a Pleasure Trip to Botany Bay on Easter Monday, thereby affording another opportunity to the many hundreds of persons who were disappointed in being able to procure tickets on the former occasion.

It will be remembered by the patrons of the New Year's Day fête, that the only detraction from its unqualified success was consequent upon the fact, that provision had been made for about five hundred persons only, whereas had the preparation been for a thousand, it would still have been inadequate to the extraordinary demand. But it must be remembered, also, it was impossible to foresee that a description of amusement before unknown to this community would prove so much to the public taste. On this occasion the preparations will be on so extensive a scale as to preclude the possibility of any visitor being neglected; as for example, covers will be laid at luncheon for five hundred persons to be seated at once, and attendance, &c., provided on a corresponding scale.

THE CITY BAND,

conducted by Mr. Hudson, has been engaged, and will accompany the steamer, and will no doubt much enhance the pleasures of the trip by their various performances.

THE LUNCHEON,

(A very remarkable feature in which will be a splendid BARON OF BEEF, supplied by Mr. Wakeley, Butcher, of Newtown.)

which will consist of every delicacy the season can afford, will be laid in an immense Bower, or Sylvan Hall, which will be thrown open at precisely twenty minutes after the passengers are landed from the steamer, and for admission to which the charge will be two shillings and sixpence.

One of the most delightful features in the pleasure of New Year's Day, was the gusto, joined with perfect propriety and decorum which characterised the dances on the Lawn, and mindful of the great gratification which the amusement afforded to so many, and with the view of rendering it still more delightful (which the present more suitable temperature of the atmosphere will materially assist)

MR. CLARK,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

has kindly undertaken to act in the capacity of

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES,

an arrangement which will assure all who know Mr. C. that in this particular nothing desirable will be wanting.

For everything procured from the Bar the prices will be the same as are ordinarily charged, printed lists of which will be posted in conspicuous places throughout the grounds, in the Luncheon-room, the Marquees, and in the House. This precaution will be adopted to prevent the possibility of any Lady or Gentleman being overcharged for any refreshments they may be pleased to order.

A BOWER will be erected on the Lawn, at which every description of fruit sold in the Sydney market at this season of the year may be procured.

In concluding this announcement the proprietors beg to assure parties who contemplate patronizing the fête, that nothing which thought of theirs can suggest or expense can procure, shall be wanting to provide for them a day's uninterrupted pleasure.

The Steamer will leave the H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf precisely at 9 o'clock, and the Jetty of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, at 6 o'clock P.M., on her homeward trip.

Tickets, Five Shillings each for the trip, *there and back*, may be obtained of

Mr. Aldis, Tobacconist, George-street.
Mr. Chapman, Marine Hotel, ditto.
Messrs. W. and F. Ford, Booksellers, ditto.
Mr. Grocott, Music Saloon, ditto.
Mr. Entwisle, Masonic Hall, York-street.
Mr. Sparke, Royal Hotel.
Mr. Cankett, Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place.
Mr. Williams, Petty's Hotel.
Mr. Martin, Cunningham's Hotel, King-street.
Mr. Samuel, corner of Pitt and King-streets.
Mr. Goudie, Confectioner, Pitt-street.
Mr. Mountcastle, Hatter, Market-street; and of
Mr. Councillor Wilkie, at the London Tavern, George-street.

Itinerant vendors of fruit, pastry, &c., will not be permitted to bring their wares on any part of the grounds. 5342

THE GRAND FETE!!!

EASTER MONDAY.

IN writing the announcement of the *fête* on Easter Monday, we had forgotten to remind our readers that the moon will be but very little past the full, a circumstance which, if the weather be fine, will render the return to town very agreeable.

We take this opportunity of stating, also, that a suitable part of the establishment will be appropriated to supplying tea and coffee throughout the day, the absence of which provision was much regretted on the former occasion; and that we gained experience by that occasion, we hope will be proved by the arrangements we have made for landing and re-embarking the passengers by the steamer, on whom the boatmen will have no claim, as their services will be engaged and paid for by us.

We also respectfully suggest, that parties who would not like to be disappointed of sharing in the amusements of the day, and who do not intend proceeding by the steamer, should make their arrangements as early as possible, for we are assured by the drivers that nearly half the public conveyances are already engaged for the occasion.

BEAUMONT AND WALLER.

Sir Joseph Banks Hotel,
Botany, March 27. 5671

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE Members of the Sydney Rifle Club are hereby reminded, that agreeably to Rule X, the second Shooting Match for the year, 1850, comes off on Monday next, the 1st of April, on the ground at the rear of the Victoria Barracks, known as the Water Reserve. Prize shooting to commence at twelve o'clock.

MICHAEL GOLDEN,
Hon. Sec.

March 28. 5663

SYDNEY BRANCH. ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

GRAND CONCERT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, AND THE HONORABLE MRS. KEITH STEWART, WHO HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION OF ATTENDING.

MR. DEANE begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that under the above distinguished patronage, he intends giving a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on Wednesday Evening, the 3rd of April next, when he solicits their kind support.

Mr. Deane will be assisted by Mrs. Guerin, Madame Carandini, Messrs. F and J. Howson, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Gibbs, Messrs. Guerin, Friedlander, Strong, Turner, Vaughan, Vaughan, jun., Hudson, Ducros, Wright, several Amateurs of talent, and by the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield and Officers, the splendid Band of the 11th Regiment.

Leader, Mr. Gibbs. Conductor, Mr. Deane.

Mr Stanley will preside at the Pianoforte.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture. *Bellini* ... .Military Band
1.—Song—"The Death of Nelson" (by desire)—*Braham*...Mr. J. Howson
2.—Grand Scena—"Are her accents sweetly flowing," from the Opera of Sappho—*Pacini* ....Mr. F. Howson
3.—Fantasia — Pianoforte — *Hertz* ....Mr. Stanley
4.—Grand Scena—From the Opera of Norma, full orchestral accompaniment—*Bellini*. Mad. Carandini
5.—Scena—"A Te Diro," from the Opera of Roberto Deveraux—*Donnizette* ....Mr. J. Howson
6.—Solo—Violin—*De Beriot* .. Mast. C. Deane
7.—Duetto—From Donnizette's Comic Opera of Don Pasquale ....{ Mad. Carandini and Mr. F. Howson
8.—Solo—Flute, Brilliant Variations on the Hunteman's Chorus—*Nicholson* ....Amateur.

PART II.

Overture—*Weber* ....Military Band
1.—Ballad—"Scenes that are Brightest," from the Opera of Maritana—*Wallace* ......Mrs. Guerin
2.—Song—"The Veteran's Return"—*P. Knight* ....Mr. F. Howson
3.—Solo—Violoncello — *Muntz Berger* ....Mr. Deane
4.—Grand Scena—"In absence Mourned," from the Opera of Matilda of Hungary, Violin Obligato—*Wallace* .. { Mrs. Guerin and Mr. Gibbs
5.—Song (Comic)—*Parry* ....Mr. J. Howson
6.—Song—"When a pretty Girl once shows her Face in the World," from Benedict's Opera of the Gypsy's Warning..........Mad. Carandini
7.—Duetto—"Mighty Jove"—*Rossini* .... { Messrs. F. & J. Howson.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The Orchestra will be erected on the Stage; the second tier will be elegantly fitted up as a Dress Circle.

Tickets—Dress Circle, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Concert to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Boxes to be obtained from Mr. Wyatt, at the Victoria Theatre; and from Mr. Deane, No. 110, Elizabeth-street. Tickets, from Mr. Grocott, Mr. Ford, Mr. Aldis, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Ducros, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Deane.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | D. Mackellar, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | J.L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
Time risks		Port Nicholson	1½
12 months	9	Port Nelson	2
6 ,,	5	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium it reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
3 ,,	3		

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

200

MR. ADAM WILSON,

ADJUSTER of AVERAGES and LOSSES, EXECUTORS', MERCANTILE, and SHIPS' ACCOUNTS ARRANGED.

Charlotte-place, Church Hill. 6381

No. 50-149

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 21st March, 1850.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the undermentioned Supplies and Works, viz.:—

Supply of from 1000 to 6000 tons of *Blue Road Metal*.
Curbing and Guttering required in the city during the present year, where parties are willing to lay flagging
Construction of *Sewer*, *Woolloomooloo and Riley streets*.
Formation of *George street*, Market to Goulburn-street.
Curbing and Guttering, *Bligh street*.
Formation of *Little George and Little Hunter streets*.
Curbing and Guttering in *Jamison-street*.
Curbing and Guttering in *Druitt-street*.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

JOHN RAE,
5252 Town Clerk.

No. 50-148.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, March 21, 1850.

PERMANENT LEVELS OF BOURKE-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Report of the Improvement Committee of the City Council, recommending a permanent level of Bourke-street, is now lying at the Office of the City Surveyor, at the Town Hall, York-street, for the information and inspection of the public, and will so remain for four weeks from this date, previous to its adoption by the City Council.

JOHN RAE,
5253 Town Clerk.

SAVINGS' BANK.

MONDAY NEXT being Easter Monday, the Bank will be open on Tuesday, 2nd April, from twelve to two o'clock (afternoon), to make Payments to Depositors.

Savings' Bank, Barrack-street, March 28.
5699

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE 3D.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF AUSTRALIA, upon the subject of PURGATORY.

To be had at Mr. STOKES', 337, George-street, Sydney. 6001

ON SALE, at the Government Printing Office, price 1s. 6d.,

THE PRIZE ESSAY ON CATARRH IN SHEEP.

5692

BATHURST.

THE Undersigned begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal support they have afforded him since he commenced business as Boot and Shoemaker; he takes this opportunity of intimating to the inhabitants of Bathurst and surrounding neighbourhood, that he has relinquished his interest in the business to Mr. Thomas O'Connell.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Howick street, Bathurst.

March 26.

THOMAS O'CONNELL begs leave to say that it shall be his constant study to deserve a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed on his predecessor; the business will in future be carried on under the sign of the Golden Boot, on an extensive scale. He will always have on hand a well assorted stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and Stockmen's serviceable Boots, at reasonable prices; he has also made such arrangements as will enable him at all times to execute with punctuality and despatch such orders as he may be favoured with.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Manager.
THOMAS O'CONNELL,
Howick-street, Bathurst.
Two doors from Mr. Forbes' Store.

March 27. 5676

MR. FLETCHER,

DENTIST,

BEGS to acquaint his friends, and the public, that he leaves Sydney on Saturday, the 30th instant, and will be absent ten days.

479, George-street, March 26. 5574

PARRAMATTA.

MEDICAL.

MR. RICHARD HARRIS begs leave to inform his friends and the public of Parramatta and its neighbourhood, that he has resumed the practice of his profession.

Macquarie-street (corner of Smith-street).
4959

EDUCATION.—A gentleman, residing within three minutes' walk of the Museum, is desirous of receiving from four to six young gentlemen as morning pupils. Two of them might become *boarders*, if desired. It being intended to make the class *select*, the highest references will be given and required. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office.

March 26. 5546

MESSRS. RONALD AND CO., (lately opposite the *Herald* Office,) having removed to No. 489, George-street, nearly opposite the Barrack-gate, continue to supply families, settlers, and the trade with wines, spirits, liqueurs, &c.

Goods of every description purchased on commission for settlers and country storekeepers. 5385

A CARD.

MR. STUBBS' Auction Rooms are removed from King-street, to No. 361, George-street, contiguous to the Town Hall, York-street, and the George-street Markets.

6007

SHIP AND MONEY BROKER,

CIRCULAR QUAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has added to his other business that of a Ship and Money Broker.

WILLIAM STUART MOUTRY,
5697 Circular Quay Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CIRCULAR QUAY.

THE boundaries of the Circular Quay being finally settled to be as they are laid down in the Surveyor-General's Office, commencing at the termination of the Ben Accord Bridge, and ending at a line from the water's edge, parallel with the stone hut on the cliff, at the eastern side of the Sydney Cove, and not at the Custom House boat shed, as stated in the notice published in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th instant:—the undersigned respectfully begs to inform merchants, commanders of ships, and the public generally, that the business of the Quay will be conducted with the same liberal spirit as heretofore; and that in addition thereto he has, at the solicitation of many of his friends, commenced the business of a "Ship and Money Broker."

WILLIAM STUART MOUTRY.

March 28. 5698

BRITANNIA INN,

PARRAMATTA STREET, (NEAR TOOTH'S BREWERY.)

J. M. HANLEY, of the above establishment, being about to depart for England for a season, is desirous of parting with his interest in the house, furniture, fittings, stock, &c., of such house; and as it is now in first-rate business, the taker can enter immediately.

Guaranteed income, £700 per annum, which will be satisfactorily proved to intending purchasers.

N. B.—None but principals will be treated with.

P. S.—As it is the intention of J. M. H. to visit the cities and principal manufacturing towns in the United Kingdom, he would be glad to undertake the negotiating of any business transactions, agencies, &c., for which a small commission will be required, and payable only upon his return to the colony. 4882

QUEANBEYAN STORE FLOUR MILL.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Queanbeyan and surrounding districts, that he has lowered the price of grinding, as follows:—

Smutting, grinding, and dressing, 9d. per bushel.

In order to prevent the detention of drays, a large supply of Flour is constantly kept on hand, which will be given in exchange for wheat, parties therefore coming from a distance can return the same day, at a great saving of time and expense.

On sale

First Flour, £8 per ton
Second ditto, £6 ditto.

STEPHEN NUTTER.

Queanbeyan, February 20. 3561

TO THE GRAZIERS OF ARGYLE AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

THE well-known Argyle Steam Boiling Establishment, Goulburn, is now in full operation.

The superior quality of the tallow produced at the above works realises the highest prices, both in Sydney and the London markets.

The following are the charges for boiling, &c.:—

Cattle, 5s. 6d. per head.
Sheep, 6d. ditto
Salting hides, 1s. each
Drying skins, 15s. per thousand.

5486 BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

HOT CROSS BUNS

OF a superior quality, can be had this (Good Friday) morning, at J. GILLESPIE'S, Baker, No. 629, Lower George-street.

N.B.—A small quantity of real Scotch Oatmeal on sale. 5634

TO THE RESIDENT MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS VISITING THE PORT OF SYDNEY.—It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that the name of their firm has been used in furnishing an inferior article of salted provisions, under an assumed agency, they beg, therefore, to caution their friends, and the public generally, that no person is authorised by them as agent; such articles being always opened for inspection at their stores, and bearing the brand of

HYLAND AND CO.,
Sydney.

633, George-street North,
March, 1850. 5038

TO MEET the wishes of those individuals who object to burn charcoal in their houses,

A. GRAVELY

has been induced to bring out *another improved cooking apparatus*, which on account of its peculiar adaptation and large sale for the *Gold Country*, he has called

GRAVELY'S CALIFORNIAN STOVE.

This article has a hot plate and oven, warranted to act perfectly, and will burn any description of fuel, it requires no setting and will answer equally well in or out of doors.

Settler's and storekeepers are invited to make their purchases of Ironmongery, &c., and TINWARE manufactured on the premises by experienced workmen.

1597 320, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VALENCIENNES HOUSE.

308, PITT-STREET.

D. ROBERTSON (not being able to open the above establishment so early as he expected) begs to inform the ladies and public generally, that he will open on SATURDAY, without fail, with an entire new stock of laces, ribbons, flowers, &c. The stock of millinery, ladies' and children's linen, &c., kept by the late proprietors, will be sold under cost price.

Wanted a stout Lad as an apprentice. 6016

JOHN BROWN, Saddler, &c., 410, George-street, Sydney, begs to inform his friends and the public, he has received by the Penyard Park, a large assortment of very superior Saddlery and Harness, as under, which will be disposed of at very reduced prices—

Ladies' saddles
Gentlemen's all over hogskin saddles
Gentlemen's stuffed flap and other saddles
Sets of silver plated carriage and tandem harness
Sets of brass and part covered carriage harness
Sets of silver plated, brass, and covered gig harness
Ladies' fancy bridles
Snaffle, curb, and Pelham bridles of all descriptions
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silver mounted riding whips
Carriage, gig, tandem, and gut drivin whips
Ditto, and drawing-room door mats, long leather gaiters, &c., &c.
Also, saddle trees, gig trees, tilbury pads
Sets of silver plated and brass, carriage and gig harness mountings, horse, dandy, spoke, and water brushes, fine Turkey sponge, horse blankets, spring and other stirrup irons, snaffle and Pelham bits, buckles of all kinds, lacquered, bit furniture, japanned horse hides, belt ditto, chamois skins, carpet bags, and a general assortment of all articles in the trade. 4624

TO COACH-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

RECEIVED per Penyard Park, and on Sale by the undersigned—

Carriage and gig lace, dark and light drabs, blue, green, and claret, with tufts to match
Venetian cloth ditto ditto
Morocco and roan skins
Japanned sheepskins, very large
Enamelled and horse hides
Silver plated and brass beading
Oilcloth
Lancewood and ash shafts
Spring steel, 2 and 2½ inch
Polecrabs, apron, studs, and hooks
Gig lamps, &c., &c.

JOHN BROWN,
410, George-street.

March 11. 4623

BRITISH PLATE GLASS.

THE Undersigned have received from an eminent manufacturer, a large supply of British plate glass, suitable for shop fronts and other purposes, and are now prepared to furnish all sizes, at very moderate and reduced prices.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.

DOUBLE DEMY PAPER.

THE above, the same size as the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for sale by the undersigned.

5187 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Lower George-street—

Cape barley
English ditto
Feed and seed oats
Compressed hay
Bran, by the bag or ton
Fine old maize
Best Sydney flour
Prime Port Phillip beef
Ship biscuit
Hay and straw
Potatoes and onions
Seed ditto ditto
Derwent apples, &c., &c.

WILLIAM BRADY,
5685 Opposite the *Herald* Office.

SANDEMAN'S PORT.

EX NORTH ESK.

THE remainder of these wines on sale by the undersigned.

5264 BROWN AND CO.

FOR SALE.

MANILA CIGARS, ex Rosetta Joseph.

5487 THACKER AND CO.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!

LANDING, THIS DAY, BY THE CHRISTINA,

37 BARRELS AND FIRKINS OF LOCHFINE HERRINGS.

These choice herrings being in small packages, firkins, are particularly adapted for shipping or private families, and will be

SOLD CHEAP TO CLEAR THEM OFF.

200 Fine smoked ox tongues
10 Cwt. of rich corned butter
Swiss cheese very choice
Ravenswood cheese, equal to any English
2nd quality colonial cheese, superior to Rankin's
3rd quality cheese—3d. per lb.
Abbotsford roll butter
Camden roll butter
Best Wollongong ditto
And family groceries in general not to be surpassed in fineness of quality or lowness of price by any house in the colony.

TO GINGER BEER BREWERS.

Superior white ginger, 6½d. per pound by the cask

Observe No, 552, Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

BETTRIDGE AND CO.

N.B.—NO connection with the next shop.

OBSERVE, 552, OBSERVE, 552. 5219

CIGARS.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a choice lot of No. 2 and 3 Manila Cigars, now landing, ex Rosetta Joseph.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
5627 Sussex-street.

SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

TRY, THERE CAN BE NO HARM IN TRYING.

ALLEN'S CROWN SOAP. Ask for it at your Grocer's, or where you purchase your supplies, and take none other till you try it. You will know it by its hardness and superior appearance, and will find it the best Soap hitherto made in the colony. You have to pay the same carriage on bad as on good soap. Why not have the best that is made? Every bar has the maker's name on it, and is sold by the trade generally; or, at

W. B. ALLEN'S
Soap and Candle Manufactory,
Sussex-street, Sydney.

The highest price given for all sorts of Tallow. 9682

HYDRAULIC PRESSED CANDLES, FOR CALIFORNIA.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN is manufacturing Candles with a powerful hydraulic press, which he warrants to carry safe, without sticking or melting in crossing the line and warm latitudes between here and San Francisco. They are wicked with patent cotton imported to his own order ex Balmoral, and burn with a clear, brilliant white flame, without smoke or smell.

To be had only at his Manufactory, Sussex-street, Sydney. 4469

SUGAR.

JUST LANDED, ex Marion, on sale by the undersigned—

50 tons sun-dried Pampanga Sugar.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
4260 Queen's Place.

WHITE SUGAR,

FOR SALE.—A few tons of Fine White Sugar, in bags of 1 cwt. each.

5130 THACKER AND CO.

SHIP BISCUIT, well prepared for long voyages, of various qualities, at the lowest prices, to be had at

THOS. BARKER AND CO.'S,
234 Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

SHIPS' STORES.

TWELVE years' experience in furnishing small stores to British and Foreign ships in both the Naval and Merchant Service in this port, enables the undersigned to state with confidence, that there is no place of business in Sydney, in which a shipmaster can be supplied more expeditiously or at more reasonable rates than at the Shipping Depot, Lower George-street, nearly opposite Messrs. F. Mitchell and Co., ship chandlers.

Surplus stores always purchased.

S. ELLIOTT.

Shipping Depô, Lower George-street. 2187

TO BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF HORSES.

MR. ARMSTRONG has now for sale a splendid Bay Mare, five years old, sixteen hands two inches high, well-bred and very powerful; well worth the attention of gentlemen requiring the same. She is now at the Repository for inspection. 6008

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE well-known Inn, "Crispin Arms," and the five Houses and Shops adjoining, situate in Clarence street, opposite Barrack-street, all let to respectable tenants. The above would be a safe investment for any one desiring property in the most improving part of the city.

Title—Grant from the Crown.

For further particulars apply to Mr. COOK, Crown-street, Surry Hills; or, to Mrs. WRANFORD, Thornby Lodge, Newtown. 5689

THE undersigned are purchasers of best samples of Barley.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH,
5113 Kent Brewery.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for additional Stores, &c., at a premises in George-street. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN BIRD, Architect, Macquarie street, to whom tenders are to be delivered.

The advertiser is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

March 30. 5681

FURNITURE WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, Household Furniture, either new or second-hand, for which the highest price will be given, at ROBERT APPLETON'S mattress and bedding warehouse, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

N.B.—Wanted a good sized organ, to play English tunes, or a cheap pianoforte. 5338

PIGEONS WANTED.—The highest price will be given for any quantity of good strong-winged birds. Apply to G. WHITFIELD, King-street, Gun-maker; or THOMAS TAYLOR, Happy Vale, opposite the New Court-house, Darlinghurst. 5616

WANTED, a well-trained Newfoundland Watch Dog. A good price will be given. Enquire at the *Herald* Office. 5568

GOVERNESS.

WANTED, to proceed to the country a middle aged lady, competent to impart a sound English Education, with Music. Salary, £30 per annum. Written applications prepaid, addressed to W. T., at the Royal Hotel, will meet with immediate attention. 5612

WANTED, an experienced Cook and Nursemaid. Unexceptionable references will be required. Apply at No. 4, Burdekin-terrace, near the College, Hyde Park. 5598

COOK WANTED; none need apply but persons thoroughly competent, and who can bring certificates of good character. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, 567, George-street. 5639

A FEMALE Cook required; liberal wages given to a competent person. Apply to THOMAS HYNDES, Cumberland-place. March 28. 6006

WANTED, a female servant with good character. Apply at St. Philip's Parsonage, Macquarie-place, on Saturday, between ten and two o'clock. 6000

WANTED, an active man as General House Servant. Apply to R. OWEN, Compton House, 370, Pitt-street. 5674

WANTED—A Single Man as Porter; he must be well acquainted with the town, and understand the management of horses.

LARK AND BENNETT,
6022 467, George-street.

SITUATION WANTED, by a young unmarried person of respectability, a situation as collector, or a situation in a large warehouse or large store, either in the town or in the country, or in one of the out-ports. The advertiser writes a good plain hand, and is willing to make himself useful. The highest testimonials of good character can be given. Address Y Z., Post Office, Windsor. 5687

A RESPECTABLE female is desirous of attending a family to England, or to take charge of a young family in or near Sydney. Address, S.T. *Herald* Office. 6072

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 28.—Secret, schooner, 38 tons, Captain Sholl, from Moreton Bay the 18th instant.

March 28.—Emma, brig, 129 tons, Captain Pockley, from Hobart Town 20th instant. Passengers—Lieutenant de Winton and lady, Mrs. Macpherson and two children, Miss Schultz, Mrs. Stanley and servant, Mrs. Barrow and son, Miss Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Howson and two children, Mrs. and Miss Lowe, Mr. E. Williams, Mrs. B. Cohen, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Newnham, and eight soldiers, two women, and one child.

March 28.—Frederick Griffiths, schooner, from Moreton Bay the 23rd instant.

DEPARTURE.

March 28.—Lillias, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Rae, for Geelong. Passengers—Mr. F. Guise and Mr. P. Kenny.

CLEARANCES.

March 28.—Raymond, barque, 499 tons Captain Hart, for California. Passengers—Mrs. Hart and child, Mr. F. W. Bowden and son, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. George S. H. Pidding, Mrs. Smith and four children, Mr. J. B. Montefiore, Mr. Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. P. Newcombe, Mr. Thomas Evans, Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. William Nicholls, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. John Jeffreys, Mr. James Cooper, Mr. Malyon, Mr. Wood, Mr. Butler, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Nicholson, and Catherine Nichols.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 28.—Lass o' Gowrie, 17, Martin, from the Hawkesbury, with 480 bushels maize, 280 bushels wheat, and 40 bushels barley; Christopher George, 58, Curry, from the Richmond River, with 31,000 feet timber, and 1 cask tallow; Jessie, 45, Cotterell, from Eden, with 36 bales wool, 29 bags salt, and 3000 treenails; William, 21, Damon, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, from Newcastle, with 42 tons coals; Anna Maria, 49, Bonny, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Catherine, 16, Rowling, from Newcastle, with 808 bushels wheat, 12 bushels barley, and 2 bags maize; Emma, 22, Smith, from Newcastle, with 26 tons coals; Vixen, 46, Dixon, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals; Thistle steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 49 casks tallow, 25 bales wool, 260 bushels wheat, 12 sheep, 4 calves, 30 bags bran, 45 pigs, 50 bags onions, 26 bags flour, and 31 trusses hay; Maitland, steamer, 104, Beale, from Morpeth, with 38 bags wheat, 90 bags flour, 41 bales wool, 14 bags onions, 79 hides, 11 casks tallow, 15 bundles sheepskins, 6 pigs, 6 trusses hay, and 2 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 28.—Queen, 14, Foote, for Newcastle, in ballast; Lady of the Lake, 23, Liddell, for the Macdonald River, in ballast; William, 21, Damon, for Newcastle, in ballast; Catherine, 26, Nicholson, for Twofold Bay, with sundries; Henry, 15, Bridson, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; Trial, 23, Bamford, for Morpeth, with sundries; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, for Newcastle, in ballast; Brothers, 63, Simpson, for Newcastle, in ballast; Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, for Newcastle, in ballast; Anna Maria, 49, Bonny, for Newcastle, in ballast; Rover, 15, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Midas, 32, Young, for Newcastle, in ballast; Emma, 22, Smith, for Newcastle, in ballast; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

March 28.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, from Hobart Town; 2 cases jam 1 hamper fruit, order; 16 cases jams, 1 case kangaroo skins, William Dean; 1 package bacon, 1 case kangaroo skins, 1 cask apples, 1 cask jam, order; 2 pipes 10 hogsheads 12 quarter-casks port wine, Brown and Co.; 3 casks 5 cases fruit, 89 bags oats, 1 quarter-cask brandy, order; 2000 bushels barley, 200 bushels malt, R. and E. Tooth; 70 cases oilman's stores, 3 bales paper, 9 cases apples, order; 3 cases fruit, G. Thorne; 1 case fruit, Thacker and Co.; 3 baskets, A. Moses; 1 case apples, Sheppard and Alger; 1 bale skins, Loughnan; 50 cases apples, R. F. Pockley; 21 cases 2 casks jam, Marshall; 1 cask, 1 case, 6 bags seeds, M'Donald; 7 kegs seeds, H. Ferris; 3 cases kangaroo skins, Regan; 4 iron blocks, order.

EXPORTS.

March 28.—Raymond, barque, 499 tons, Captain Hart, for California:—50 deals, 12 cases Muntz metal, 7 bags nails, Original Cargo: 1 package 2 boxes almonds, 26 cases oilman's stores, 3 saddles, 3 bridles, 10 packages canvas, 10,000 shingles, 3500 feet scantling, 3000 treenails, 15 tons coals, 2 horses, 1 dray, 1 set harness, and a quantity of lumber, John Hart; 3 cases drugs, 1 case books, 1 keg soda, 28 bags rice, A. Giffard; 72 packages bottled beer, R. and E. Tooth; 50 tons stones, 1000 bags flour, 200 bags oats, 404 packages 25 cases provisions, 196 packages oilman's stores, 104 cases beer, 782 bags 11 casks sugar, 60 casks molasses, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 26 cases bottled beer, 1 trunk boots, Harrison and Thomson; 66 cases brandy, E. H. Pollard; 4 hogsheads brandy, 10 bags rice, R. T. Ford; 7 casks 8 cases butter, C. Ibbotson; 3 horses, 1 dray, 4 casks ironmongery, 4 kegs nails, 2 cases oil, 2 packages paints, 2 cases limejuice, 7 hogsheads molasses, 1 hogshead 3 packages sugar, 1 coffee mill, 19,000 shingles, 1 case harness, 1 cask cream tartar, 9 casks potatoes, 1 tent, 12 sets horseshoes and nails, 20 boxes sperm candles, 10 casks butter, 50 bags flour, 62 cases cordials, 20 bags barley, 9 bales hay, 1 case Lucerne seed, 14 kegs honey, 1 case apples, 3 cases garlic, 8 cases eggs, Thomas Jones; 6 hogsheads molasses, 8 casks loaf sugar, 20 bags flour, 20 boxes candles, 20 cases pickles, 4 cases 6 hogsheads drapery, 2 casks beef, 1 keg pork, 1 case fruit, 1 case ironware, 1 case boots, 3 casks dried apples, 1 cask coffee, 2 casks tinware, 1 case liquorice, 23 casks biscuit, 1 can oil, 20 bundles iron, 15 barrels potatoes, 1 case honey, 1 bale blankets, 1 case slops, 2 bundles tents, and 1 cask pork, Allen and Son.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.—March 16. Flying Fish schooner, 122 tons, Clinch, from Port Phillip 7th instant. 17. Lady Denison, barque, 159 tons, Hamond, from Adelaide 11th instant; Munford, schooner, 169 tons, Christie, from San Francisco 7th, and Sandwich Islands 26th January, with spirits, &c. March 18. Sylvanus, schooner, 73 tons, Maybee, from Melbourne 12th instant, with cattle; Circassian, schooner, 122 tons, Smith, from Melbourne 14th instant, with cattle and sheep; Pilot, schooner, 91 tons, Moodie, from Port Phillip 19th instant, with 500 sheep; Emu, colonial whaling barque, 318 tons, Watson, from the South Seas, with 200 barrels black and 300 barrels sperm oil; Jenny Lind, schooner, 135 tons, Hargrave, from Port Phillip 11th instant, with sheep; Adelaide, schooner, 96 tons, Pitt, from Melbourne 13th instant, with 300 sheep; Apollo, cutter, 44 tons, Harris, from Port Phillip 11th instant, with sheep; Tasmania, barque, 503 tons, Tucker, from London 26th November, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.—March 16. The brig Maid of Erin, 132 tons, Cobden, for Mauritius, via Launceston.

CLEARED OUT.—The U. S. whaling barque Alice, 250 tons, for the South Seas, with stores.

Cargo of the Susan, from Moreton Bay:—15 bales wool, 4 bundles sheepskins, 3454 feet pine, 865 feet cedar, and 42 casks tallow.

Cargo of the Frederick Griffiths, from Moreton Bay: 89 casks tallow, 23 bales wool, 13 logs pine, and 122 bundles sheepskins.

QUEEN'S TROOPS IN INDIA.—80th Foot. Major Charles Lewis, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Bunbury, who retires. 8th December, 1849.—Captain Robert George Hughes, to be Major, by purchase, vice Lewis. 8th December, 1849.—Lieutenant Edward Alan Holdich, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hughes. 8th December, 1849.—Captain Sayers to proceed to England for two years on urgent private affairs.—75th Foot. Assistant-Surgeon Martin, from 6th November, 1849, to 5th November, 1850, to New South Wales, on medical certificate.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
29	FRIDAY	6 8	5 52	8 25	8 46

Moon, last quarter, 1·49 A.M., April 5.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

(From a Government Gazette Extraordinary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th March, 1850.

INFORMATION having been received in the colony of the death of Her Majesty the QUEEN DOWAGER, His Excellency the Governor invites the Civil Officers of the Government and all others Her Majesty's Subjects in the colony, whose circumstances and situation will enable them to do so, to put themselves in decent mourning on Sunday, the 31st instant, as a tribute of respect for the exalted piety and unfeigned humility which distinguished the character of the illustrious deceased.

2. As a further mark of respect, His Excellency directs that the Royal Standard at Government House, and the Union Flags at the Forts be hoisted half-mast high from 8 A.M., on Sunday next, until sunset.

By His Excellency's Command,
(For, and in the absence of the Colonial Secretary,)
W. ELYARD, JUNR.

INDIA.

WE have Calcutta papers to the 5th January.

Not having an "enemy" to deal with, Sir CHARLES NAPIER appears to be exerting himself as a military reformer. His general orders are very different affairs from the "reprimanded accordingly" style, so much in favour with Commanders-in-Chief. A reprimand from him is useful, not only to the individual officer, but to the whole army. When he inspects a regiment or division, he expresses his real sentiments: there is no official "butter." When the usual annual relief of the Bengal Army took place, it appears that several commanding officers of regiments applied for particular stations, upon which an order was issued reminding commanding officers of a fact, which some civilians would do well to consider, that they are maintained for the benefit of the public, and that they must go where the public service requires they should be sent. As a specimen of military Whiggery we give one of His EXCELLENCY'S Orders in full:—

15th December. At the late review of the troops on the plain of Meean Meer, the following egregious deficiencies were evident to all:—

1st. That some commanders of regiments were unable to bring their regiments properly into the general line.

2nd. One commanding officer of a regiment attempted to wheel his whole regiment as he would a company!

3rd. Several officers commanding companies were seen disordering their companies by attempting to dress them from the wrong flank.

4th. When the line was ordered to be formed on the left column, some commanders deployed too soon, and ordered their lines (thus improperly formed) to "double quick," in order to regain their position. This was all bad; but it was worse to see these regiments on receiving the word to "double quick," at once charge with loud shouts, no such order to charge having been given by any one, nor the word "prepare to charge," nor did anything occur to give a pretext for such a disgraceful scene, exhibiting both want of drill and want of discipline.

5th. Bad as this was, it was not the worst. When these regiments chose to charge, the Commander-in-Chief, to his astonishment, beheld the men discharging their firelocks straight up in the air, and he saw some men of the rear rank actually firing off their muskets to the rear over their shoulders as their bearers (he will not call them soldiers) were running to the front. He feels assured that no such scene could have happened in any other regiments in the army; if ever such again happens, he will expose the commanding officer of any regiment that so disgraces itself, in public orders, to the whole of the Indian army. In the course of his service he never before witnessed such a scene. No commander could go into action with a regiment capable of such conduct, without feeling certain that it would behave ill! The Commander-in-Chief will, therefore, hold commanding officers responsible (for they alone are to blame) that any soldier who shouts, or charges, or fires, without orders, be instantly seized, tried at once by a drum-head court martial, and the sentence executed on the spot. Courts martial which try such dangerous offenders will, the Commander-in-Chief has no doubt, uphold military discipline and military honour against outrageous and criminal disorder.

This order may be deemed severe: the Commander-in-Chief means it to be so, for he will not pass over without animadversion, faults which; if tolerated, would in the event of war produce certain defeat to this army. The reviews which the Commander-in-Chief makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many "chips in porridge." They are made for the purpose of ascertaining what officers are fit to command battalions, and there being no want of such in the Indian army, he will feel it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not; and whenever he finds a regiment fire, shout, or charge, without orders from its commander, he will, after this warning, remove the latter from his command.

The sepoy is both a brave and obedient soldier; and whenever he behaves ill, it is in a great measure the fault of his commanding officer.

The drill and discipline of all armies rest mainly with the commanders of regiments and companies. They are in immediate contact with the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers: and to them general officers must look for that perfect obedience, without which an army is an armed mob, dangerous to its friends, and contemptible to its enemies.

The Commander-in-Chief does not hereby call on commanding officers to torment those under their order by long and harrassing drill. But he does call upon them to instruct their officers, and to instruct themselves, and also to instruct their supernumerary ranks, that they are to seize any man in their front who dares to shout, or talk, or fire, or run, without orders. General officers, commanding divisions or brigades in this army are called upon to see that commanders of regiments do their duties in those points.

The Commander-in-Chief does not apply this order to all commanders; he well knows that there are abundant first-rate soldiers and first-rate regiments in the Indian army; but he applies it to those whose regiments are in bad order.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

The European inhabitants are in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the publication of the draft of a bill to make them amenable to the Company's Court, where Mahometan and Hindoo laws are administered. So strong was the feeling, that it was supposed the bill would be delayed until an answer to a petition to the QUEEN, which had been agreed to at a public meeting, had been received.

The Marquis of DALHOUSIE was about to visit Bombay and Madras.

Lord GOUGH had sailed for England.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

EQUITY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE His Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE in Equity.

PHILIPS v. HOLDEN AND ANOTHER.

This was a creditor's suit, in which the plaintiff sought, on behalf of herself and all other the creditors of a Mrs. Huffington, formerly Mrs. Bowman, to make the separate estate of Mrs. Huffington liable to the claim of the plaintiff. It appeared that Mrs. Huffington, whilst Mrs. Bowman, had had settled upon her, by way of separate estate in the usual way, certain property. The trustees were to let her have the rents and profits for her life. Over the same property she had a power of appointment by deed or will, and in default of appointment, then the property went over to herself and her heir. The plaintiff became the servant of Mrs. Huffington between the period of Mr. Bowman's death and her intermarriage with Mr. Huffington. At the time of her marriage with Mr. Huffington the whole debt was due, and after such marriage, she in her own name gave the plaintiff the promissory note set out in the bill, on account of that debt. Mrs. Huffington is since dead; she made no will, nor did she by deed make any appointment. She left an heir—an infant—defendant; the other defendant is the trustee under the settlement.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL and Mr. DONNELLY appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to have her debt paid out of the separate estate, which descended to the defendant, the heir of Mrs. Huffington. They cited Owens v. Dickinson, 1 Craig and Philips.

Mr. HOLROYD, on behalf of defendant, Holden, submitted to such decree the Court might make.

Mr. BROADHURST appeared on behalf of the heir-at-law, and submitted that the prayer of the bill could not succeed, so as to make the *corpus* of the property that had descended to his client under the settlement, liable under the circumstances to the debts of Mrs. Huffington. He would admit that the bill might succeed so far as to make any unpaid surplus rent of Mrs. Huffington's separate property liable, but certainly not to make the fee of the property, which upon her death descended to her heir-at-law, liable. It was admitted, and indeed proved by the evidence, as he said, that the promissory note in question was a *nudum pactum*, because it was made during coverture, no consideration moving to her during coverture. The debt was incurred during her widowhood, and when she married again, her husband was liable to that debt, so that the plaintiff's claim against her was extinguished. However, this objection was not the one he would most rely on. The framer of the bill is to make her separate estate liable for her debts. The question is then, what is, under the circumstances, her separate estate? No doubt she had the power, as in Owens v. Dickinson, to make her separate estate, after her death, liable, by deed or will; yet, having neglected to do so, the *corpus* of that estate could not now be made liable. Her not having appointed, distinguished this case from the one just mentioned, and so much relied on by the other side. He would admit that the promissory note might be paid out of the rent of her separate estate, and if there should be any of it now in the hands of the trustee, then so far this suit might succeed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied, contending that the promissory note in question was a good and valid document. He again relied on the case of Owens v. Dickinson as being on all fours with the present. In that case, as in this, Mrs. Huffington had the power, if she thought proper to exercise it, to deal with the *corpus* of the property settled upon her, and consequently she had also the power to contract debts, to be paid out of the *corpus* of it.

His HONOR reserved judgment.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Henry Burne, a special meeting. The following claims having been proved:—James Melville, £3 6s. 11d.; and J. K. Heydon, £4 6s. 8d.; the meeting proceeded to consider the offer of payment made by insolvent at a former meeting—namely, to pay twenty shillings in the pound by monthly instalments, which was finally accepted.

In the estate of William Charles Guise, a second meeting. The following claims were proved:—T. H. Mate, £4 17s.; G. Evans, £8 2s. 6d.; and Southey and Cooper, £54 18s. 7d.

In the estate of John Dearcy, a certificate meeting. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

In the estate of Thomas Murphy, a certificate meeting. Notice of opposition having been filed, the meeting was adjourned until Thursday next.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—The entrances for the St. Leger and Trial Stakes, at the ensuing Homebush Races, will positively close on Monday next, the 1st of April.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.—The great length of the judgments of their Honors the Judges in the case of the Queen v. Roberts have compelled us to postpone their insertion until to-morrow, when they will be published in a supplement.

POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates yesterday were the Mayor, Mr. Holden, (one of the Magistrates for the day), Councillor Flood, Aldermen Egan and Thurlow, Mr. O'Neil Brenan, and Mr. J. Campbell.

CHARGE OF STEALING MONEY.—The inquiry into a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing about £37 in bank notes, preferred by a settler named Avery, against Patrick Erwin, of Clarence-street, publican, was resumed yesterday by Mr. O'Neil Brenan, who, after hearing several witnesses, determined upon committing the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing gaol delivery of the Supreme Court. Messrs. Nichols and Thurlow appeared as attorneys for the prisoner. He was admitted to bail.

BASE COIN.—A lad of about fourteen years of age, named Whitehead, was yesterday committed, by Mr. Campbell, to take his trial for passing a base half-crown. It appears that a few evenings since, just before dark, the prisoner went to the shop of a Mrs. Reed, who keeps a small shop in Greek-street, Glebe, and purchased sixpence worth of apples, making payment with the half-crown, which was in a few minutes afterwards detected, on Mr. Reed coming in, to be spurious. He followed, and overtook Whitehead, who said he got it from his father, who was just before him on the road. Reed accompanied him for some distance, when not meeting with the father as he expected, he gave the boy into custody. In making enquiry of the lad's father, it appeared that he had been absent from home for the preceeding week. Yesterday, he was committed to take his trial. The half-crown in question is a counterfeit of the coin of 1836, William IV. Two similar coins were taken to a grocer's shop, in George-street, on Saturday last, by a boy not above eight or nine years of age, who said he was sent by a man to purchase some tobacco. The man was not to be found; the boy was given into custody, but subsequently discharged.

STEALING FROM A DWELLING.—Some time between noon on Tuesday and 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, some person contrived, in a manner as yet inexplicable, to obtain access to a back room in the residence of Dennis Carrol, of the South Head Road, and to abstract from a desk in that room, the sum of £5 in notes and silver. No stranger has been seen about the premises, nor is there any mark of violent entrance thereinto.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The Indian market already affords good encouragement, and if care were to be taken in selecting the best stock, there will be no doubt of a constant and ready sale at remunerating prices. The defects observable in the horses now generally imported are stated to arise from a mixture of inferior South American blood, brood mares having been imported thence when the freight from England was too high to permit many horses to be brought from it. It would surely be worth while for breeders to be more particular in their selections, since the prices obtainable here vary far more according to the qualities of the horse, than any difference of expense in rearing him can possibly do.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

GREATREX AND LAURENCE.—One Court was occupied the whole of yesterday, from 10 until nearly 7, in investigating the charge against these individuals. The Bench was composed of Mr. Flood and Alderman Egan; Mr. Nichols conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Redman the defence. The depositions taken against Greatrex on the prosecution of Messrs. Waddell and Co., for obtaining goods under false pretences, composed the greater part of the evidence taken; some additional witnesses were examined, but sufficient has already appeared in these columns to convey a correct idea of the *modus operandi* by which the prisoners hoped to enrich themselves at other's costs. They were fully committed to take their trial. Greatrex is charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, and Laurence with having received the said goods, well knowing that they had been fradulently obtained.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held at Tuohy's, Phillip street, on Wednesday last, on view of the body of Ellen Seymour, then lying dead in Phillip-street. It appeared that deceased had been much addicted to intemperance. On Monday last, she was seized with epileptic fits, which terminated in apoplexy, which was the cause of her death. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.—On the same day, an inquest was held at Chippendale on the body of Catherine Walsh, who, on Monday evening, fell down a flight of stairs with such force as to fracture her scull; from the effects of which she lingered until Tuesday evening, when she expired. Verdict—Died from injuries accidentally received.

THE CALENDAR.—The Criminal Court will commence its sittings on Tuesday next, and not on Monday, as originally arranged. The calendar is a very light one, there being only seventeen prisoners for trial, ten of whom are concerned in one case. The offences charged are—one of indecent assault, one of child stealing, one of perjury, one of breaking into and stealing from a warehouse, one of wounding with intent to do bodily harm, one of manslaughter, one of stealing from a dwelling house, and one of conspiracy to revolt on the high seas.

MURDER.—The following is an abstract of the circumstances on a charge of the murder of Thomas Muldoon, residing at Penshurst, Upper Paterson, by Thomas Rafferty, Thomas Campbell, and his sister Jane Muldoon, wife of the deceased. The father of the two latter was himself murdered a few years ago by a man named Job Stanley. It appeared that Jane Muldoon and her husband lived unhappily, and that she had criminal intercourse with the man Rafferty, which caused jealousy on the part of the husband. Evidence as to her character, after the death of her husband, also showed her to be a most profligate character. At the close of the inquest, the prisoners were called on to make any statements they thought fit, when Campbell and Rafferty made the following:—Thomas Campbell declared that he and his brother Samuel left Muldoon's house at Penshurst with their sister, Mrs. Muldoon, to accompany her to see their mother at Clarence Town, Muldoon telling his wife when she was to return; they got to Clarence Town the same night. Almost immediately afterwards, the weather got wet, and they made one fruitless attempt to return to Muldoon's, but were turned back by an overflowed creek. On a Wednesday night, Thomas Rafferty came to Campbell's, and the next morning, Rafferty, Mrs. Muldoon, and Thomas Campbell, started for Penshurst; they had some drink in Clarence Town, in an inn, and they went on past Mr. Holmes' land, and having got about a mile beyond it, Rafferty, who had walked, the other two riding, complained of his feet being sore, and Campbell alighted and let Rafferty ride the mare he had been riding, and which belonged to Muldoon; they went about two miles further, and had reached a crossing place in a creek, when they saw Muldoon running down the opposite bank of the creek to meet them; Rafferty, who was cutting tobacco with his knife, instantly got off Muldoon's mare, and Campbell took her bridle; Muldoon struck at Rafferty in the creek as soon as he came up to him, and Rafferty turned and ran back up the bank of the creek, Muldoon following him; on the top of the bank, Muldoon struck at Rafferty again with a stick, and Rafferty put up his hand to save his head, when Muldoon's stick broke; Rafferty then struck Muldoon once or twice with a stick, till his stick broke also; they then caught hold of each other with one hand each, and Muldoon punched Rafferty several times with his broken stick; they then caught hold with both hands each, and commenced kicking each other, and shortly they had each nearly pulled the other's coat over his head; at this moment Campbell observed that Mrs. Muldoon had ridden on, and he rode after her and overtaking her two or three hundred yards on, they talked for a short time about the fight, and then at Mrs. Muldoon's suggestion she and Campbell returned to the creek: Rafferty was then washing his hands in the creek, and had a pocket-knife in his hands; Rafferty said to them, "I have settled him;" Rafferty had at this time no coat or hat on; they then went up the bank to where Muldoon was lying, and Campbell saw a small cut in Muldoon's neck; Rafferty said, "What is to be done with Muldoon?" but no reply was made; Rafferty went and gathered some wood, which he laid by the side of a log, till he had a great bulk; Rafferty then returned to Muldoon's body, and Mrs. Muldoon dismounted, and took a tinder-box out of Muldoon's coat pocket, and his watch out from his fob without a chain; Rafferty and Mrs. Muldoon then dragged the body of Muldoon to where the wood was, and put him on it, and Rafferty struck a light with Muldoon's tinder-box and lit a white rag, and with it the wood; Mrs Muldoon and Rafferty then heaped more wood on the body. Rafferty then helped Mrs. Muldoon to mount her horse, and Rafferty turning to Campbell said, "Now, if I am put in for this, you must not say anything about it, for if you do you might be served the same." and Campbell thought Rafferty added by some of his comrades. Mrs. Muldoon and Campbell then rode on, and reached Muldoon's house that evening. On the following night, Rafferty came to Muldoon's house, and Mrs. Muldoon showed him the watch, which she had brought home, and said something about the chain then on it; Mrs. Muldoon asked Rafferty what he had done with Muldoon, and Rafferty replied that he had pounded the remains of the bones into snuff between two stones. Campbell added that he had taken Mr. Hart to the same spot, and had there found the remains produced. Thomas Rafferty declared that as soon as he observed Muldoon coming down the bank he jumped off the mare, and Muldoon struck him with a stick on the arm; Rafferty ran back, Muldoon following him, and Muldoon struck at him again; Rafferty put up his hand to save his head, and the stick broke on it, and he had still the marks of the blow: Muldoon then with the broken stick made a prod at Rafferty's belly, but Rafferty received the blow on the back of his thigh; Muldoon made another prod at Rafferty, which Rafferty again avoided, and received on his right knee; at that time Rafferty had a fig of tobacco and a knife in his hand, and he called out to Muldoon to let him go; Muldoon said, "No, I will take your life;" Rafferty then struck at Muldoon with the knife, which he stuck in his neck; Muldoon fell, and Rafferty fell with him, and it was some time before Rafferty could get off his coat, which Muldoon kept fast hold of. Rafferty's declaration then briefly states:—"All that Thomas Campbell has stated is correct, with the exception of what he says of pounding the bones with two stones."

COAL WORKS AT PORT PHILLIP.—A small pamphlet has been recently published at Melbourne, written by Mr. G. H. Wathen, Mining Engineer, relative to the existence of coal on the Western Coast, and the means by which it may be made available for the uses of the colony. The writer states that the beach along the shores of Western Port Bay, presents trap and lava of various kinds and in different slates. The coal measures commence with a well defined boundary about a quarter of a mile north-west of, or within Griffiths' Point, opposite Woolomai, in Phillip Island, at the eastern entrance to Western Port. The coal measures are immediately contiguous to the lavas, but whether they run beneath them can only be determined by boring or sinking. From Griffiths' Point to Bass' Straits a continuous section of coal measures for a length of eight or ten miles extend at that point, they are succeeded by a range of sandy hummocks, but they probably extend beneath the surface, as they re-appear six miles further on the coast at Cape Patterson. There appear to be three seams of coal—the first or west seam being one foot eight inches in thickness; dip, 25° west. The second or middle seam, three feet four inches; dip, 20° west. The third or east seam one foot eight inches, dip 20° east. The coal measures are again displayed in sections between Cape Patterson and Anderson's Inlet, both in the cliffs and on the beach, and after crossing what is called the Screw Creek, they again crop out to the surface in the beach and rise into low bluffs, and continue along the northern shore of Anderson's Inlet to the River Towin. The coal measures consist of a series of beds, such as in all parts of the world are associated with coal, presenting, however, certain characteristic modifications of their own. The upper strata consists of a hard conglomerate grit, with a thick bed of reddish brown sandstone variegated by veins and patches of redder tint. Beneath are a succession of beds of grey sandstone, hardened clay, black and blue shales, with seams of coal and fire-clay, and a conglomerate of rolled fragments of clayslate cemented together by a silicious paste. Imbedded in this conglomerate are found nodules (not rolled fragments,) and irregular beds of a hard crystalline rock: these somewhat resemble in form and location, though not in mineral character, the "balls" and beds of iron stone in the coal-fields of England and Wales. Veins and bunches of lignite, and numerous fragments of fossil wood, are also found embedded in the grey sandstone. This sand stone offers another peculiarity. Portions of the beds near their surfaces have undergone a complete change, and have now a hard and blackened surface and fracture, and a prismatic structure, presenting all the appearance of the influences of igneous agency. It might have been supposed that this change originated in these parts having been in contact with igneous rock; but the fact that the unchanged sandstone lies immediately upon that which has been metamorphosed, proves such an hypothesis to be incorrect. This hardened sandstone occurs, not in continuous beds, but in detached patches, which being better able to resist the erosion of the waves, rise above the level of the contiguous rocks, and present much the appearance of worn street-paving. The coal measures are much heaved and dislocated by trap dykes and other eruptive rocks, but their average dip appears to be to the west and north-west, and hence at Cape Patterson, the most southerly point in the range, the deeper beds crop out to view. The writer proceeds to argue, that on account of the saving in carriage the coal should be worked either at Western Port or at Anderson's Inlet, where a jetty and railway might be easily constructed, by means of which the coal waggons would carry direct from the mouth of the pit to the spot where the vessels were moored, and could unload into them. Mr. Wathen, from statistical documents, estimates the consumption of coals at Melbourne would be at least 30,000 tons, and states the price at present paid to be thirty shillings per ton, and infers that the establishment of an enterprise for procuring coals in this direction must be profitable.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS, MARCH 19.—Wheat may be quoted at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per bushel. Oats are firm at 2s. 6d. Nothing doing in barley. Flour is at from £11 to £11 10s. per ton. The 2 lb. loaf is at 2½d. In the general produce market potatoes are at from £4 to £4 10s. per ton. Apples are at from 5s. to 6s. per bushel. Eggs are at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per dozen. Fresh butter, 1s. 9d. per lb.—*Hobart Town Courier.*—LAUNCESTON GRAIN MARKET, MARCH 16.—Wheat, from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; English barley, 3s.; oats, from 1s. 4d. to 2s.; flour, £9 to £10 per ton.—*Examiner.*

HORSES TO INDIA.—By a letter received from Captain Denison, dated Calcutta, December 5th, it appears that the horses sent from Van Diemen's Land have sold very well, and established a much higher character than those sent from New South Wales. The first lot averaged 500 rupees each; the second lot, 670 rupees. In the last batch were several high priced horses. Captain Denison states that Van Diemen's Land horses are certainly preferred to those from New South Wales. The latter are said to be bad tempered, ill broken, and much inclined to buck (one of the most disagreeable vices a horse can have, and also the most dangerous). About thirty, which went up in the Scotia, sold a short time previous to the date of the letter, averaging 423 rupees only. It would appear from this, that with a little care and attention in breeding and breaking, our breeders might secure a regular and profitable sale for a portion of their stock in the Indian market. The kind of horses required, is one for breeding which we have peculiar facilities, in the number of well-bred mares throughout the colony, the Indians not preferring too large a horse. The last lot sent from this was far superior to any previous one, and will, we have no doubt, raise the character of our horses still more.—*Hobart Town Advertiser.*

PARRAMATTA.

HUGHES, THE HIGHWAYMAN.—At the Court of Petty Sessions, holden by Mr. Hardy, P.M. and Mr. Fearon, J.P., the above-named person was again brought up for examination on Monday last. It appears that the prisoner was originally transported for seven years; that he had been twice to Norfolk Island, and also to Cockatoo Island; and now states to be free by servitude. Through the vigilance of Mr. Ryan, chief constable, and sergeant Riley, of the Parramatta Police, fresh evidence of robberies, not before known to the police, have been discovered, and cases have been made out sufficiently strong to warrant a committal. Mr. Thomas Maroney was placed in the witness box, and being sworn said: I am a farmer, residing at Campbelltown; about three weeks ago I was stopped, whilst driving my bullock team from Sydney, near Seven-Mile Hollow, on the Liverpool Road, two men came behind the dray; the young man who had sandy hair, and nothing over his face, had the pistol, and jumped into the dray and told me to deliver up my money; the other man had crape over his face; the prisoner at the bar, in his figure, his voice, walk, and general appearance, resembles the man who had the crape over his face and robbed me; he told the other man to knock my b—— life out if I did not give up the money; I believe the prisoner to be the man who robbed me; I saw his neck, but not his face; they stole from me three pounds in money, one tweed coat and trousers, a shirt, and a handkerchief. At this stage of the proceedings the prisoner was taken out of Court and stripped of his trousers, which, after due consideration, were sworn to by Mr. Maroney, from an alteration made between the brace buttons in the back part, done by himself. Prisoner: Do they fit you? Witness: They did before you altered them; Mr. M'Grath, the tailor, made them for me; the prisoner had a shirt similar to the one he has on now; I swear to the prisoner in every way but his face, which was covered with crape. Sergeant Riley corroborated the above evidence in the following particulars, viz., the trousers now sworn to were on the prisoner when I apprehended him; and also the man who got away was young, with sandy hair, and a red face. A settler residing on the Liverpool Road, named William Gazard, aged 60 years, (a poor cripple from a broken thigh), deposed: I live near the Angel Inn on the Liverpool Road; about a fortnight ago I was going home from Sydney in a one-horse cart, and when near Seven-Mile Hollow, three men came to me: one seized the horse's head, one demanded my money, and the third man treated me very badly—struck me mostly behind the left ear; it was about nine o'clock at night; the man who beat me was a large rough man; the other man tore my pockets away; I had two shillings, one or two three-penny bits, and some coppers; I believe the prisoner to be the man who beat me; he was very brutish; the blood ran down to my toes. The prisoner here got impudent and savage, and told the bench that the witness ought to be sent to the madhouse. Dr. Gwynne, as on the previous Monday, was gone to Sydney, and the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday, when the prisoner Hughes was again brought into Court; and Dr. Gwynne being sworn, deposed: I have not the slightest doubt of the prisoner being the man who stopped me on the night of the 1st of March; I was riding from Sydney at a walking pace near Iron Cove Bridge; three men came to me and said, "Are you going to ride over us, two seized the horse's bridle, and the third party tried to throw me off my horse; he told me to stop, and be —— quick about it; he rifled my pockets, then took a purse, containing three £1 notes and £2 8s. in silver, also a riding whip, a white cambric handkerchief, and a bunch of keys, I said, "don't leave me destitute, and they gave me three pence in coppers. They told me to mount, and be —— quick about it; I asked for my whip, when the man struck the horse, he bounded forward and nearly threw me off; the night was dark. I could not recognise the two men at the head of the horse, the prisoner at the time was close to me, he spoke principally, and threatened to shoot me; I saw the outline of his features; as I hope to be saved he is the man; if I had any doubt I would not say so; I have not the slightest doubt; I have heard his voice, it is that of the third man; the *features* of the prisoner are the *same*; he is the man who rifled my pockets: his face was not covered; they were armed; I have seen a portion of my whip with the constable who apprehended the prisoner; the prisoner was remanded till next day for further evidence.—Wednesday. Mr. John M'Grath, tailor, of Campbelltown, being sworn, deposed: I made the trousers before the Court for Mr. Thomas Moroney; they have been altered since I made them. From all the circumstances considered, it was quite evident that the prisoner was the principal in the gang who committed all the robberies, and who likewise so brutally treated district constable Caufield, of the Concord lock-up. The police magistrate asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why he should not be committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court. He most furiously replied, "You may commit me to hell if you like." He then asked to have his razor and knife returned to him, which was refused, and the prisoner remarked, "it will not be for long." The Court was crowded every day of Hughes' examination.

IRISH ORPHANS.—Before Mr. Hardy, P.M., Dr. Harris, and Messrs. Fearon and M'Dougall, Justices of the Peace. Mary Callagan, one of the orphan apprentices, was brought before the Bench, to answer the charge of her mistress. Mrs. Mary Cochran, of Parramatta, who being sworn, deposed that the girl was in the barracks, and that the Rev. Mr. Brenan begged of her to take the girl; but she (Mrs. C.) could not keep her; she was given to pilfering; she had detected her in two instances, but there were four shifts she lost in particular which no other person could have taken. I am forced to lock everything up; I can't leave her at home, but am obliged to take her with me when I go out; I pay her £10 a year, and forced to do everything myself. The indentures were cancelled, and the woman returned to barracks.—Ann Murphy was brought before their worships, by her mistress, (Mrs. Davis,) who said she could not keep her, as she was saucy and abused her. Mr. Hardy said Mrs. Davis must try and make her obedient, and that as there was no specific charge, he could not entertain the case.—Mr. R H. Shackles appeared by summons, at the instance of Ellen Caffrey, an Irish orphan apprentice, who sued her late master for a balance of wages. The defendant produced a book, and also a set-off, for goods and cash which the girl had received, and stated his willingness to make oath to the correctness of the account, and also was ready to prove that such goods as were had from the shop were purchased at cost price. Mr. Shackles also said, that through the misconduct of the girl, he had lost five days in attending the Court at various times. The girl first said she had not had half the goods, but admitted afterwards that they were correct, with the exception of one or two items, which, upon her statement, were allowed. She likewise asserted that her mistress had six servants since she left her. This was also a falsehood, inasmuch as no servant had been engaged since her departure. Mr. M'Dougall rebuked the girl for telling falsehoods, and the bench decided that a balance of £1 was due to the plaintiff.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. Barker, of Church-street, appeared to answer the complaint of his apprentice, Bessy M'Cormac, for non-payment of wages. The complainant was one of the Irish orphans, who had been apprenticed to Mr. Barker, to be paid £10 per annum as wages. Her indentures had been cancelled some time previously for misconduct, on complaint of her master. In the present case, Mr. Barker made no objection to pay the amount due to the apprentice up to the time of the cancellation of the indentures; but he claimed as a deduction from the amount, the sum of ten shillings for loss incurred by him in leaving his business to attend the Court on two occasions, when he made the complaint which resulted in the cancellation of the indentures. With the exception of the Police Magistrate, the Bench were of opinion that they could not allow the claim of the master for such loss of time, because the Apprentice Act did not expressly provide for such a case. And they were of opinion that the defendant was bound to pay the sum claimed without any such deduction. On the other hand, the Police Magistrate expressed his opinion that the master who had been taken from his business by the misconduct of the apprentice might fairly claim a moderate compensation. It was true that there was no express provision made in the Act providing for such a claim; but on the other hand, there was no express provision made for the recovery of wages. It was only by a liberal construction of the Act, that the payment of wages could be compelled, and the same liberal construction would also justify the claim of the master. They could not construe liberally for one party, and strictly for the other. It might be a matter of question whether the Act could be liberally construed or not. But on this point he entertained no doubt, the preamble (which might be taken as the key to its construction) states the intention of the Act to be to give a remedy to both master and apprentice; and he imagined they were bound to carry out the declared intention of the Act by fairly considering the claim of both parties. Mr. Gould suggested, as *amicus curiæ*, that the Act in question was clearly in the nature of a remedial Act, and coincided in the view held by the Police Magistrate. The other members of the Bench, however, were of a different opinion, and ordered the payment of the full amount claimed by the apprentice.

An adjourned meeting of magistrates took place on Wednesday, for the purpose of granting special licenses to publicans and hawkers. Mr. Henry Watsford received a publicans' general license for a house in Peisley's-terrace, situate in Church-street, Parramatta. Mr. James Bridges, for a house in Macquarie-street, and formerly bearing the sign of the Shepherd Inn. Mr. Isaac Bates, for a house in Macquarie-street, near the Military Barracks, formerly bearing the sign of the White Horse. Mr. John Mortimer, a transfer of license from Mr. Lawrence Hyland, at a house on the Western Road, at Prospect. Hawkers' licenses were granted to the following persons, viz.:—William Henry Hays, Joseph Crutchley, Richard Clark, Henry Taylor, and Aaron Solomon.

The special quarterly meeting of the Parramatta District Council took place at their rooms in the Lumber Yard, on Wednesday, the 27th instant; present, the Warden, Patrick Hill, Esq., and Messrs. Cohen, Taylor, and Byrnes, District Councillors; the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Byrnes, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts, brought up the report, when it was proposed by the Warden, and carried unanimously, that the same be adopted. The Council broke up.

MALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.—The alterations at the Female Orphan establishment being completed, the boys are in course of removal from Liverpool to their new abode at Parramatta.

LIVERPOOL.—There having been a great mortality amongst the cattle in this town and district, a number of gentlemen have decided on holding a meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of discovering the cause of the distemper.

READING AND THINKING.—Those who have read of everything, are thought to understand everything too; but it is not always so. Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge: it is thinking makes what we read ours. We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength and nourishment.—*Locke.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

POLICE OFFICE, MONDAY.—Daniel Ronalds appeared before the Court, charged with making use of obscene language, the case was clearly proved against him, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 and costs, or two months' imprisonment in Bathurst Gaol, he chose the latter alternative. Two other informations had been filed against him, one for obstructing a constable in the execution of his duty, the other for escape from the constable whilst in custody; these charges the magistrates decided should stand over until the defendant had served out the sentence now awarded: this man, who is a tailor, had for some time past lived with a married woman named Jones, they lived together in a small tenement adjoining Mrs. Black's Inn; on the previous day, this happy couple had been quarrelling, and continued to do so throughout the night, the man making use of the most filthy and obscene language. On Monday morning, about five o'clock, the disturbance became so great as to much annoy the neighbours; constable Finnerty was sent for, and soon arrived on the spot, and apprehended the prisoner; he was conveying him to the lock-up, when the latter attempted to make his escape, a scuffle took place between them, when they both came to the ground, the constable holding fast by the collar of his coat and shirt of his prisoner; however, he eventually made his escape, leaving in the hands of the constable a portion of his coat and shirt,—he was soon after apprehended.—Tuesday. Daniel Torpy was brought before the Court, charged with theft, it appeared that on the previous evening, a traveller from the bush arrived at Rotton's, Victoria Inn, he placed a bundle belonging to him on a cask in the tap-room; he had occasion to go out, and on his return found that his bundle had vanished; on some enquiry being made, it was discovered that the prisoner had been in the room shortly before the robbery was discovered, he had quarrelled with some one in the room, and shortly after left, taking with him the missing bundle; as soon as Mr. Rotton heard of the circumstance, he proceeded to the watch-house to give information; on his arrival there, he found the prisoner already in custody, on charge of being illegally on the premises of Mr. Thomas Grover, butcher, Durham-street: the charge of theft was clearly proved against him, and he was committed for trial.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last report the weather has been intensely hot,—unseasonably so. On Monday, 18th, about sundown, a thunder storm came up from the north-west, and took a south-easterly direction, where there appeared heavy rain; and as a proof of the fact, the Vale Creek during the following night rose several feet; on the plains we had but a slight sprinkle. On Monday, the 25th, about one P.M., we had another thunder storm from the same quarter, passing over, as on the previous occasion, to the south-east, in which direction there appeared a heavy fall of rain.

NEW COURT HOUSE.—Many complaints have been made by several inhabitants of the town that this building has not long since been employed for the purpose of despatching the Petty Court business; we can assure the parties so grumbling, from most unquestionable authority, that these premises are still in the hands of the Colonial Architect, and that the sittings that have been held there have been merely on his sufferance; it is, however, generally understood that within two or three weeks from this date, Courts Petty Sessions will be held here.

PENRITH.

USING OBSCENE LANGUAGE.—POLICE OFFICE, Tuesday, March 26.—Present: R. C. Lethbridge, Esq., J.P., and G. T. Clark, Esq., J.P.—Elizabeth Brewer was charged with the above offence, the evidence proved that language used by the prisoner, on a day named, was of a most offensive nature; the prisoner was fined 60s., or in default of immediate payment, two months to Parramatta Gaol.

THE WEATHER.—The weather for the last week has been very changeable—some days have been oppressively hot, the atmosphere in general very dense; we are much in need of rain, as the water-holes in the bush are many of them empty, and the vegetation consumed by the grasshopper.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRESH WATER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The community at large, but more especially the citizens of Sydney, are indebted to your correspondents W. B. C., A. M., and B., for the light they have thrown on the expected result from the Artesian Bore, *nevertheless* this work ought to be perseveringly and steadily prosecuted, not only at Darlinghurst, but in many and various other places, near and distant, throughout the colony. The generally admitted fact, that a large expanse of fresh water exists under the earth, perhaps equivalent to that on its surface, is of itself a sufficient warrantry for the expenditure of a liberal sum in carrying these works to a considerable depth; true it is, it may only prove the negative; but it would be quite impossible to estimate, or even to conceive, the beneficial results to this colony, should it on the other hand, turn out that fresh water is procurable on the Artois principle. W. B. C.'s letters, however forcibly calls to mind the necessity that exists for at once turning our serious attention to other resources.

This colony is assuredly blessed with its due proportion of rain; but I will ask are any artificial means taken to store up a portion of it as a supply in the time of need? I say none; the few insignificant dams now in existence, and which are for the most part erroneously constructed, do not deserve consideration; what would now have been the state of Hindostan had the same carelessness existed there; certainly it would not have numbered its forty millions of inhabitants as at present; but the natives, and their governments, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, have invariably considered an ample supply of good water as the desideratum, consequently they have left records of their beneficence and sway in the form of reservoirs constructed on a scale probably not to be equalled in the present day; the traveller of that country can call to mind the wonder and admiration experienced on beholding their bunds or tanks, in many instances forming lakes of considerable magnitude, and can remember when he hailed with delight the first glimpse of verdure in their vicinity after traversing an arid and parched up country: here there is sufficient water artificially retained, not only to supply the wants of a large population, but also to sustain a good extent of vegetable life, and in a country too whose evaporation is probably at its maximum; and where rain, from its periodical nature, leaves consecutive months of drought. For ages particular attention has been paid to tanks in India, many of these works being connected with the superstitions of the country; and perhaps in that country alone are they to be seen constructed on a grand scale, and on truly scientific principles.

The town of Gibraltar contains a population of some 20,000 souls, they formerly were supplied by an aqueduct very judiciously constructed by a Spanish engineer, along the foot of the rock, and also from a well in the inundation, the garrison and inhabitants have on many occasions suffered considerably from the want of water. Latterly, every dwelling was constructed with a tank capable of containing a three months' supply: this regulation was first enforced by the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Garrison, I believe in 1832, since that time the town and fortress have been tolerably well supplied.

The cellars of nearly every house in Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, are more or less flooded after a fall of rain, this water might be turned to account by a properly constructed aqueduct similar to that at Gibraltar. I do not, however, lay much stress on this mode of adding to the present supply; what I would urge on the City Council is the necessity of examining the *surface* of this undulating country for the purpose of forming a reservoir on a grand scale. I am impressed a locality exists sufficiently extensive, elevated, and near, that might be made to contain water sufficient for the supply of the whole of Sydney.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,
G. K. M.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The letter I addressed to you some days since upon Artesian wells has produced others from "An Admirer of the illustrious Newton," and "W. B. C.," both of which require some notice. Before, however, I reply to each of them respectively, I shall take occasion to make a few prefatory, or perhaps premonitory remarks, as being applicable to both.

At the time that geology, as a new science, was brought more prominently under notice, and filling the public mind with considerable alarm, lest the belief in the Holy Scriptures should be shaken, I was merging into active life, and had many opportunities of listening to the interesting discussions upon that subject.

In order that a more decided means might be adopted to allay their doubts and fears, several congregations requested their ministers to deliver series of lectures thereon, in the places of worship in which they were associated, thus giving a solemnity to the subject which its importance required. One minister residing in the locality where Dr. Mantell had made his beautiful collection of fossil remains in the chalk formation, advanced the opinion, that because of the general belief among Christians that with the Almighty nothing is impossible, we should be justified in believing, and ought to be satisfied, that it had been his pleasure at the creation to make the skeletons as such, which were now found in a fossil state. The next occasion of which I could avail myself was at the Weigh-House Chapel, where Dr. John Pye Smith delivered a lecture on the "Mosaic Account of the Creation," at the close of which he endeavoured to impress upon his hearers the opinion, that the days of creation, were each of a thousand years duration, and therefore, that a sufficient time would elapse for the phenomena ascribed to several epochs to have thus taken place. These opinions he subsequently published.

I must confess, I did not feel satisfied with this position, and not pinning my faith upon any man's sleeve, but with the desire of being able to give a reason for the hope that is in me, I was compelled to search if these things were so;—but then as now, my lot having fallen among the larger portion of mankind—this could only be done during the silent watches of the night. If then, after years of meditation, for these things are not entirely of observation, I have satisfied my own mind that the discoveries in Geology and Astronomy have made those sciences the handmaidens of the truth, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures—not as it is related of Loyola by one of his thirty-three biographers, that the whole plan of Creation was made known to him,—but that the contemplation overwhelmed his mind, that he could not give it utterance, but in language so plain that he who runs may read, and having read, may inwardly digest and understand—I may be allowed to state my opinions in all sincerity and void of offence.

After my arrival in this colony I attended a public lecture delivered by a reverend gentleman, upon the "Mosaic account of the Creation," in which he asserted the same opinions as those given by Dr. John Pye Smith, "Can there be teachers of Israel who know not these things?" The prevailing opinion that such were the days of creation, added to the words in Psalm 90, ver. 4, "A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday," and in 2 Peter, 3rd chap., 8th ver., "that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day," has induced the belief that the seventh day was the type of the millenium, and that after a lapse of six thousand years that period would commence. History will inform you of the attempt that was successfully made upon the credulous at the close of the ninth century to induce many persons to undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to be present at that event (only differing one thousand years), they having previously made over all their property to religious or charitable purposes. As it can be proved that the six days mentioned in the 1st chapter of Genesis, consisted only of twenty-four hours each, the opinion that the millenium would commence at the 6000th year of the world is without the foundation thus assigned to it, and the texts I have quoted only tend to prove that to Him whose duration is eternal, and who ever lives to make good his promises and threats, a thousand years are as one day.

Having premised thus much I will make a few observations upon the last of the replies to my former letter, that of W. B. C. However facetious he may please to be on the *term* gravitation, it is not so closely allied to the grave as to be yet consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. The greater part of W. B. C.'s letter contains information more of the geographical features of the country than of its geological structure; nor, in the absence of a geological survey could it be otherwise. He truly says, that in the present case a map of that description would be useful only in so much as relates to the part in which lies the city of Sydney; and I am not aware that I have been more discursive. He will please to observe that I only assume that the Mittagong forms the barrier within which the Nepean takes its rise; and it it is found that another range beyond the Mittagong is the limit, it only strengthens my position, and renders the hope of supply by the artesian wells the more extended. But there are considerations connected with this enquiry of far greater importance than may appear to a casual observer; and if W. B. C. thinks my further observations worthy his attention, I will endeavour to explain to him the position I wish to establish—taking the point of junction at which the Cataract empties itself into the Nepean as my landmark.

Ruins as well as tombs always have a history of life attached to them—the enriched mausoleum and the humble head-stone are mementos of former existence in life—the cloud-cap't towers the solemn temples, now in decay, by their peculiar structure, tell of the age in which they were erected;—the ruins of the ancient cities of the East, whose foundations are yet undiscovered, will afford interesting instruction—but to stand on the spot I have named, and to behold the awful grandeur of the scene, and to hesitate to acknowledge the evidence of the destruction of a pre-Adamite earth, would be scepticism in a superlative degree.

I've stood on Achilles' tomb,
And doubted Troy.
Time shall doubt of Rome,

but these imperishable ruins will remain till time itself shall be no more.

In order to make myself intelligible in as small a space as I possibly can, I will assume, as a general admission, that in the earlier ages of the world, the secondary and tertiary strata were formed during their respective epochs in circles, having a centre in common with that of the earth, and that they have been raised to their present inclined positions at different periods, by a force from beneath;—such being the fact, I request W. B. C. to observe, that beneath these two formations and previously to their disruption, several other strata of different characteristics had been formed and lied embedded; and that at the period immediately preceding that fixed by the Mosaic account of the creation, a subterraneous operation of nature had taken place, which, by its chemical action, had converted those underlying strata into a molten fluid, which, by its outbursting, formed what are now distinguished as primitive rocks—primitive indeed as regards the strata from which they were formed, and as being of earlier date than the secondary and tertiary formations, but not of the character now exhibited, differing also among themselves in consequence of a pre-existing variety which the strata had presented, and which upon being run together into a molten state in varied proportions, have produced granite, porphyry, trap, and other rocks of igneous origin. W. B. C. will also observe that the outbursting at the surface was so universally destructive over the face of the earth, that the crush of matter and the wreck of a world produced that chaos by which darkness covered the face of the deep; and also that the appearances are now as varied in their features as the causes were then destructive in their effects. The Appennines bursting through the surface are left in their elevated position, with the Cordilleras branching off at right angles—whilst at the junction of the Cataract with the Nepean, the forces acting beneath the surface were only sufficiently powerful to upheave and rend the strata of which the cliffs of these two rivers are formed.

One more remark before I apply these remarks to the subject of Artesian wells It is generally received as being the correct opinion that the Deluge occasioned the disruptions on the surface of the earth as they at present exist; but a comparison of the account of that visitation with the 2nd chapter of Genesis, verses 10 to 14, and chapter iv. verses 21, 22, will explain the incorrectness of that opinion—the present appearances at the surface of the earth being those distinctly alluded to.

To proceed and conclude—It must be observed that whenever rocks of igneous origin present themselves during the process of boring for water, all chance of success below that point will be hopeless,—but this fact does not in the least degree militate against the success of the operation at Sydney; wherever the water has penetrated to the granite it will flow downwards upon the face of that rock. The Cataract and the Nepean have at their junction a precipitous cliff at least 100 feet high, confining the flow of water within very narrow limits, so much so that in a few hours after a heavy fall of rain upon the mountains, they have risen at least 60 feet; but it is not the fact only that the discharge continues until the waters are carried off, that has to be considered; when quietude has again obtained the mastery, there are many natural reservoirs in the beds of these rivers, which afford supplies to the under drainage penetrating down to the face of the granite which underlies the whole; and the benefit resulting from the deep rending of these rocks must not be lost sight of, besides the consideration that these operations have been proceeding without interruption for nearly 6000 years. With these facts before us, and considering the great importance an abundant supply of water is to the community, we may say that the man who shall outlive his hopes will be wretched indeed.

Having thus far occupied so much of your space, I must defer a reply to the other belligerent, the admirer of the admired, and have to thank W.B.C. for the designation he has affixed to him, *a tirailleur*, *i.e.* an inexperienced sportsman—save the mark! That person will find that he has fired exceedingly wide, consequently has not hit the bull's eye, neither has he taken that animal by the horns—so far from having taken any game, he has only *bagged* the question.

March 27. B.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your issue of the 21st instant, you have inserted an extract from the *Edinburgh Review*, relating to the "Gulf weed," which is said to be caused by eddies of numerous sea rivers, producing a temperature the best fitted for animal and vegetable life.

The extract then goes on to describe a wonderful sea stream of cold water, originating at South Victoria, which, if Ross' Victoria Barrier is meant, is in about 78° of south latitude, and traversing in one general direction northwards over 68° of latitude to Peru. The circumstance of Humboldt's name being associated with this extraordinary current, is sufficient to establish the truthfulness of the statement; but it would be very satisfactory if some of your scientific correspondents would elucidate the subject, for it appears to be highly improbable that such a slowly moving current, as all ocean currents are, should not by its reception of caloric, albeit a slow conductor, preserve an equilibrium of temperature with that of the different parallels of latitude through which it passed.

It is stated that the Humboldt current lowers the temperature of the air about 12°, and to be even 24° colder than the still waters through which it runs. The fogs and mists of Peru are also stated to be caused by the influence of this current on the atmosphere, but may not the "cold airs" themselves come fifty times faster than the current, direct and directly, from South Victoria, and produce by partial condensation the very same effects.

The currents of the ocean are generally opposed to the prevailing winds, which on the coasts of Chili and Peru are southerly; an exception however may be found there in favour of Humboldt's assertion. On our own coasts the southerly current meets the southerly wind—the stronger the wind the faster the current! and hence that tossing sea which troubles steamer passengers, and with which our coasters are so well acquainted.

It may be that this sea river is confounded with the cold strata in low latitudes which are found at a considerable depth below the surface, but whether these are under currents from the Poles, or are merely devoid of caloric by reason of the mass of waters above them intercepting the sun's rays, seems as yet to be wholly unknown.

The question I would propose is this, "Is there a surface sea river of defined limits traversing the Pacific from South Victoria by Valparaiso to Peru—a branch of the same rounding Cape Horn, and forcing itself into the South Atlantic? And if there is, has it any analogy with the Gulf Stream?"

I remain, your obedient servant,
QY.

P.S.—Sir Henry de la Beche, in his Geological Manual, published in 1831, has given some interesting remarks on the subjects of currents and temperature of the sea, but does not connect the two phenomena—neither does he say anything of a sea river.

THE SUGAR GROWING COMPANY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In remarking in yesterday's leader, on a paragraph from my letter on the above subject, you have made an error in limiting the custom's duties to 15 per cent. Foreign manufactured tobacco pays a duty of about 200 per cent. on its value here. Foreign unmanufactured above 300 per cent., and as this fact brings my argument to bear on the government, I would ask if it has the power of levying this enormous duty, the amount of which paid by consumers last year alone being £38,124. If there would be anything unreasonable in its allowing a bounty, say to the extent of £5000 annually, on Australian grown sugar for the next five years or so, modifying or retiring the protection then according to circumstances, this would set the thing agoing at once; offer a bounty of £10 per ton, on 500 tons produced in each of the first two seasons, reduce the amount, and increase the quantity for the succeeding years, and the object will be accomplished: any inconvenience sustained by the Colonial Treasury might be remedied, and in fact good done, by a light increase of duty on imported wines covering the £5000 in question.

Since the subject has been mooted, I would beg to observe that there is no parity between wine and sugar in their relative importance, as desirable articles for home production, the consumption of the former being, as a luxury, limited to the small minority of the population who can afford it. Sugar is a necessary of life, consumed by every individual in the colony.

It would have been preposterous to ask for assistance in making a first attempt at wine making, a few shillings beings sufficient for the purchase of the necessary utensils for such a purpose, say for a couple of hogsheads and a cask, the fruit having always been available. Sugar is a very different affair, its production requiring a comparatively large outlay, both of money and time, and as such entitling it to the fostering care of the legislature. The question is, shall we make a determined attempt to retain for our own agricultural population the future annual hundreds of thousands of pounds we shall have to pay the Manilamen, who take not one shilling's worth of our products in return—or are we to remain thus humiliatingly dependent? The cry has long been "are we to remain a nation of squatters and shepherds? Is our country fit for nothing but a sheep walk, prohibitory of a married population? Are our destinies ever to remain dependent on a single thread? wool, &c., &c., &c." Surely those who attempt to remove the reproach are entitled to expect a similar meed of support from the government, as those who at once grow tobacco. Let us adopt the practice at once of our American brethren, to import as little as possible of anything that we can at a reasonable cost produce on our own land; and where the attempt to do so with any particular article is too onerous for an individual, or trying for a company, then step in with Government assistance to a reasonable extent in support of what really is a great public good.

I am, yours,
Gentlemen,
MERCIAN.

March 27.

THE SANITARY STATE OF SYDNEY.

LETTER No 4.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Come bright improvement on the car of time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime.

GENTLEMEN,—Intimately associated with "the health of towns" is the subject of public baths and wash-houses for the use of all classes. It is the key-stone of the triumphal arch which we are raising, in order to promote the social happiness of the people. It is now well known, and we shall hereafter prove the fact, that in proportion to the number of persons that inhabit a given extent in surface, so do they generate causes that tend to impair health and destroy life; hence it is that to preserve health in populous towns certain precautions are required, to which those who reside in the country are, in a measure, exempt.

I propose now to take a hasty glance at the outer skin of the human body, in order to show what a vast influence it exercises in the economy of health. Formerly this organ was looked upon as a mere coat or covering for the body, its specific functions were but little known, even to the medical profession; but the prying eye of physiologists—of Seguin and Lavoisier, in France; of Erasmus Wilson and A. Coombe, in England, (aided by the microscope,) clearly demonstrated, as well the beauty of the skin, as the important part it plays in the conservation of health. Let the reader imagine a piece of net-work extending over a surface of 2500 square inches, (or upwards of 17 square feet,) infinitely finer than art can produce, he has then a notion only of the *extent* of the outer skin. In this large surface are myriads of pores, so close that a needle, of the finest point, cannot be placed between them without inflicting a wound. Perhaps a more striking way of putting it is the following:—Although these pores are so small as not generally to be visible to the naked eye, yet if placed side by side they would reach in linear distance *twenty-six miles!!* Now each pore has its separate duty to perform; that is, to convey away a portion of the *waste* of the body. Nor do its duties terminate here, for it is not only a medicine for throwing out this waste, but it imbibes an important amount of the surrounding atmosphere, thus exercising, in a degree, similar functions to the lungs. We are now only speaking of the external skin, with the view of showing the great necessity for public baths and wash-houses; in due time we shall enter more minutely into that portion of the skin which lines some of the inner membranes.

Seeing that nature does nothing in vain, we might easily conclude that the skin occupies in rank a position of the first importance, but we must have some further evidence. Let us first see what these learned gentlemen teach. Seguin states that his experiments led him to conclude that the quantity of insensible matter exhaled from an adult from the lungs and skin, combined, amounted to thirty two grains per minute, or five pounds in twenty-four hours, of which the external skin supplied about sixty ounces; the *minimum* quantity observed was eleven grains per minute, or one pound eleven and a half ounces in twenty-four hours, the average being eighteen grains per minute, eleven of which were from the skin—showing the cutaneous perspiration to be, in twenty-four hours, upwards of thirty ounces. These were Seguin's experiments. Now for our own countryman's, Southwood Smith. He caused eight workmen in one of the gas factories in London to be weighed before going to work, and immediately after their labours were concluded. The first experiment was made in November, and in the course of seventy-five minutes one man lost in weight two pounds and fifteen ounces. In another experiment, in the same month, another man was found to have lost four pounds and three ounces in three quarters of an hour; by a similar experiment in the month of June, one man lost five pounds two ounces in seventy minutes.

These results teach us practically that the skin, as stated, is a vast drain carrying off a great portion of the waste of the human body; they also prove this, that more, in this respect, devolves on the skin than on all the other organs of the body combined. Seguin's experiments were made in France, a colder climate than yours, and we are correct in concluding that the demands on the action of the skin are greater in your tropical climate, in fact that the skin's action would increase or decrease, just as the thermometer rises or falls—that it is the safety valve of the human system. I could enter at length into this part of the subject, and show the injurious effect produced on the body when the skin has become inactive, or its pores closed; but it is more of a medical question, and one from which the general reader would reap but little benefit. Concluding, therefore, as we have a right to do, that the skin acts an important part in the phenomena of health, one thing is obvious, that it cannot perform its duty unless kept perfectly clean, and that in proportion as we keep the *papillæ* of this beautiful structure free from obstructions, so, in this respect may we justly hope to preserve health. If the skin fails in its duty, other portions of the system become surcharged and deranged—chronic disease of these organs ensues, or acute disease, often of a fatal character, will be the result of our personal negligence.

It is impossible that human foresight can calculate the exact amount of time that proper precautions for maintaining health, would add to man's life. In this as in other less important matters, we must to a certain extent be guided by analogy, but there is a curious fact recorded by Mr. Tremanhere, one of the Government Commissioners for enquiring into the condition of the mines and miners in England. He states that not one in one hundred of the Scotch miners ever perform entire ablution, and that they drink freely of whiskey—the average duration of life among this class is forty-five. On the other hand, the same gentleman states that the Welsh miner, who takes his bath as regularly as he uses his bed, and who drinks nothing stronger than beer, lives to the age of fifty-five.

We have now some light to guide us, and as practical people our duty is clear—we should be prepared to treat the matter in a proper manner. The skin can only be kept clean by constant and repeated ablutions. "Well, there is water enough in Sydney Harbour!" is the ready reply. And so there is; but we also want warm water as well as cold, and unfortunately nature does not rain warm water; if it did, we should be unreasonable enough to expect soap from the same quarter. Cold bathing is *not* sufficient to maintain health. Let the sceptic test the fact by the following simple experiment:—Take a cold bath and exert whatever force you may by friction with towels; then try in the same manner a warm bath; let the two be followed by a vapour bath, accompanied by the flesh-brush. It will then be found that their virtue is inversely from the order in which they are placed. Cold bathing stimulates the skin to action, and is, so far, conducive to health; but here its virtue ceases.

I trust, Gentlemen, that I have made out a claim for public baths in Sydney. In my next I propose to show the great good they are effecting in England, and to go into the cost of these useful establishments. Let me warn your readers not to be frightened at the proposed large demands on their pockets. We will have both sides of the picture exposed, and thus make a debtor and creditor account—the balance, even in money matters, will be in favour of an extended, economical, well-digested, and scientific system for promoting public health, and with it the moral and religious character of the people.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
A SHIP'S SURGEON.

March, 1850.

MEN FOR SALE.—The following is taken from a New Orleans paper:—"Seventy-five negroes, just arrived, and for sale at the old stand, corner of Moreau and Esplandale streets, consisting of house-servants, cooks, washers and ironers, and field hands. The subscriber will continue to receive from Maryland and Virginia a constant supply during the whole season. This being the oldest establishment in the city, purchasers would do well to call and examine before purchasing.—James T. Blackney, agent for Hope H. Slater."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE *TIMES* ON STEAM NAVIGATION TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

[The first part of this article appeared in Thursday's *Herald*.]

AN outline of the comparative distances from Southampton to Australia, either by way of Suez or Panama, was exhibited in the *Times* of the 2nd of November—they are as follows:—

	Miles.
Southampton to Sydney, via Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, and Torres Straits	13,288
Sydney to Port Nicholson, New Zealand	1,200
Total	14,488
Southampton to Port Nicholson, New Zealand, via St. Thomas, Panama, and Tahiti	11,500
Port Nicholson to Sydney	1,200
Total	12,700

thus showing a difference in distance from Southampton to Sydney and New Zealand of 2788 miles in favour of the Panama plan.

It will be borne in mind as a peculiar advantage of the latter route, that steamers from Panama and Tahiti outwards would first pass through Cook's Straits, and be enabled thereby to effect a quick communication with New Zealand, without prejudice to the Australian mails, which would be delivered at, and brought away from, Sydney within a shorter time than by the Singapore steamers, while the latter would of course make Sydney first, and the New Zealand branch would have to be performed by additional steamers; thus England to Sydney, via Suez and Singapore, is 13,288 miles, after which 2400 miles of sea voyage would have to be accomplished to bring the New Zealand mails to Sydney for transmission to England, while the distance from England to Sydney, via Panama, calling at Port Nicholson, is only 12,700 miles in all.

The eastern or Suez route presents the advantage of being more cheaply and more readily carried out, because steam communication is already advanced as far as Singapore, a distance of 8488 miles, whereas the western plan is at present advanced only to Chagres, a distance of 4742 miles. To complete the communication to Sydney and Port Nicholson only 6000 miles of fresh communication have to be opened, against 7960 miles to be extended from Panama to Sydney, leaving a balance in favour of the Suez line of nearly 2000 miles less to be performed by contractors, while, however, the Panama plan would have the advantage of 2186 miles total saving in distance, as before shown.

Contractors could probably, therefore, tender at a low price for carrying the mails by the longer distance, than could parties proposing to convey them by way of Panama, which would be the shortest and most direct route when completed and fully carried out.

The pecuniary effects of this difference in distance, which remains to be carried out may undergo some modification from causes connected with the increase of passengers and goods traffic which would result in favour of the Panama contractors. It may be assumed from careful consideration that a much larger traffic of both merchandise and passengers would come to Panama than by the Singapore and Suez steamers. The intercourse springing up between Sydney and California, and the intercourse with the United States, which will eventually arise, would all be drawn to and increased by the Panama line, while the same would be checked, if not entirely stopped, by the eastern line.

Neither must the advantage of a steam communication between Great Britain and the islands in the South Pacific be forgotten in this scheme, and which would receive development by the Panama plan, which is impossible by way of Suez.

It is an axiom in steam navigation that no transatlantic or ocean steam enterprise can be properly supported unless under the fostering protection of Government, in the shape of an annual payment for the mail service. But on the other hand, a proper development of the cargo, specie, and passenger traffic assists the contractor, by enabling him to carry Government mails at a more reasonable rate. It is doubtful whether, in respect to British steamers, these matters are so well understood as in America, where the contract mail steamers have been built, and are being constructed, of gigantic size, with great capacity for cargo and accommodation for large numbers of passengers. The Ohio, United States' mail steamer sailed from New York for Chagres not long since, with 450 passengers, all of the better class. The Crescent City sailed on the same day with 300. Ocean-steaming in Great Britain has never contemplated such an accession to its receipts as this, and if some of the English steamers were less men-of-war and more of packet steamers, perhaps the interests of both Government and contractors would be advanced, and the public service performed better and more economically.

These remarks do not so forcibly apply to the present case, where it is not to be expected that a large number of passengers will at first be induced to travel. The only way the passenger traffic can be increased is by the adoption of the shortest, and consequently cheapest route for the use of the travelling public of Australia and New Zealand. With a quick method of getting to the mother country, and at a reasonable pace, our brethren at the antipodes would more frequently visit Great Britain; emigration of the better class would be promoted, and the voyage would speedily lose its terrors, if shortened to the greatest possible extent.

With regard to the goods traffic, the Panama route certainly has all the advantages. There are no descriptions of goods, however valuable, save jewellery, which could afford to pay the charges to which they would be subjected if conveyed via Suez, including the expenses of transmission across the isthmus of Suez, transhipments at Ceylon and Singapore, besides the high freights current on the existing line to Singapore, which would be further augmented by the increased distance to be traversed to the ultimate destination. It is certain, however, that a variety of costly articles of merchandise, such as silks, gloves, and superior articles of wearing apparel and dress, could be conveyed by way of Panama at such a rate of freight that, while it would not be prohibitory to the articles, would prove remunerative to the vessels. The Panama railroad, to be finished in two years, will afford vast facilities for the transit of merchandise, mails, and passengers, not possessed by the Suez Isthmus. In a short time says a New York paper, "a traveller will light his cigar at the galley fire of the steamer at Chagres, and throw the yet ignited fragment that may remain, (after crossing the Isthmus by railway), into the waters of the Great Pacific."

The dangers of navigation by the western route are far less than by the eastern one, and the stoppages are less frequent. We base our remarks upon the supposition that an independent line of communication will soon be established between England and the Isthmus of Panama, the arrangements for which, we believe, are in process of adjustment, and the terms of which will provide for the straight course from Southampton to Chagres, in place of the devious course now adopted by the West India steamers, which, unless an alteration be quickly effected in regard to the Pacific traffic, must soon be superseded by the two lines of American mail steamers in operation between Chagres and New York.

One advantage embraced by their eastern plan would certainly be, the affording to the inhabitants of Sydney steam communication with Singapore, and with certain parts of India: this, however, might safely be left to the enterprise of the colonists themselves, who would doubtless prefer the most speedy communication with England to all other considerations, and would pronounce for a saving of a fortnight in the time occupied on the voyage, which is about the saving that could be effected by the Panama route.

The Admiralty are willing to receive tenders for the employment of steam vessels to perform the Sydney mail service, to be propelled either by paddle-wheels or screws. Whatever may be the peculiar merits and advantages of screws, when used as auxiliaries for the propulsion of war steamers—and it cannot be denied that the absence of paddle-boxes is an advantage to a ship of war—yet, to all intents and purposes, screw-steamers are not fit for employment in the packet service, where speed and precision of performance are the desiderata. A speed adequate to the requirements of a transatlantic packet steamer has never yet been attained by a steamer on the screw principle; and when to this are added the greater risk of derangement, and the helplessness of a screw steamer in the midst of the ocean with her screws deranged, it is evident that screws cannot be put in competition with paddle wheel steam ships for packet service. Many recent examples will demonstrate the truth of this—the British and North American Royal mail steamer Niagara, a fortnight since, came across from New York to Liverpool with only one engine working both paddles, and the voyage occupied only 12½ days, the larboard engine having broken down and being perfectly useless. The West India mail steamer Severn having broken her starboard paddle wheel shaft in February last, actually made the voyage from Bermuda to Southampton, a distance of 3019 miles, in a little over 13 days, though propelled by only one wheel. The Teviot shortly before performed the same voyage with only one engine in 16 days; and in March, the Avon came from St. Thomas, a distance of 3622 miles, in 26 days, with only one paddle wheel, although she encountered most tremendous weather, with a succession of ebb winds the whole way. Thus it follows that paddle wheel steamers are never entirely crippled—one engine may break down, but the other remains, by which both paddles can be worked at a speed of three-fourths the ordinary rate; or one of the paddles may give way, leaving the other one to be worked by both engines; or one paddle only may be worked by one engine. Several accidents of this nature have happened within the past two or three years to the West India and also to the United States' mail steamers, but never has a total crippling of the machinery occurred, and the vessels have consequently been enabled to make their desired ports in safety, and with little comparative detention. If, on the contrary any of the steamers above mentioned had been provided with screws, they would instantly have become completely helpless, and would perhaps have been buffetted about in the stormy and tempestuous sea of the Atlantic, to the imminent peril of the crew and passengers, and could not possibly have reached their destinations. The fact is, that screw steamers bear about the same comparative merits to paddle steamers for Atlantic or ocean navigation, that the atmospheric principle on railways does to locomotive propulsion, and hence there is no doubt that in future the paddle steamers will receive preference for the contract mail service.

There is another consideration in reference to the class of steamers suitable for conveying her Majesty's mails—that is, about their being built in such a way as to be adapted for war steamers in case of necessity. That may be all very well, and it is doubtless desirable to construct packet steamers sufficiently strong for the mounting of heavy guns; but this should not be done at the expense of speed. Speed henceforward, with safety and precision, should be the all important point for packet steamers. Let the British vessels employed on this service be more thoroughly adapted for running away than for fighting, and the packet service will be less liable to interruption in the event of war. A large steamer going 12 or 14 knots could run away from any frigate, steamer, or fleet, that might chase her, and belligerent qualities would, therefore, never be called into requisition.

As it appears by the preceeding remarks that the quickest approach to the islands of the Pacific, New Zealand and Australia, is by way of Panama, and that the longer but cheaper route to Sydney is by way of Singapore, and as there attach to the former plan various advantages which are not comprised in the latter, is it difficult to tell the plan which ought to be preferred? Should the cheapness of the Suez route be permitted to preponderate against its greater length, its circuity, uncertainty, and increased danger? And putting aside the pounds, shillings, and pence consideration of whether it is not advisable to perform the object properly at first, though at a possibly augmented cost, are there not other considerations, both national and political, which should lead to the adoption of the most expeditious route of which the geographical position of our southern possessions is susceptible? Most assuredly they are. Our great future rivals in the navigation of the Pacific and Indian oceans are already contemplating a line of mail steamers from Panama to the South Pacific, to embrace Valparaiso, the Friendly Islands, New Zealand, and Australia. If Great Britain carries out the scheme, the Americans will most likely abandon it, on the ground that two lines are unnecessary; but if the Government should perchance leave this field unoccupied it will soon be taken by our transatlantic friends, and we may have the mortification of perceiving that American enterprise and capital are flourishing by the remissness of the English Government, who, for a small consideration of expense, neglect to take the straightest and shortest course to a given point, and permit a younger and more energetic country to step in and reap the advantages of her inertness.

The claims of Australia and New Zealand ought also to be taken into account. These vast extents of territory exhibit but the bud of flourishing colonies—of unexampled resources and fertility, yet undeveloped; they contain, perhaps, the germs of powerful and independent states, which in future ages may rival the powers of the Old World All the interests, whether political or commercial, are identical in this matter, and therefore the quickest and shortest cut to those important parts of the world is the only one worthy of adoption.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

GOOD people have perplexed themselves with speculations as to why the electricity never wanders, misses its road, or fails to find its way back. But, as has been implied already, in the case of the double wire, electricity, like a prudent general, always takes care that a retreat be provided for, before it begins its march. Till an unbroken circuit of conductors connect the terminal plates of the battery, no electricity can be set free. It is not essential, however, that those conductors should be metallic; a column or stratum of moist earth, we have seen, will do quite as well as an iron or zinc wire. One half in length of the connecting conductors must however be insulated; so that the electricity may be compelled to travel to the farthest point to which messages are to be telegraphed. But the other half of the conductors need not be insulated, and cannot be too large. The quicker the current can pass the better; and it will pass most quickly when conveyed by one or other of the two great electrical conductors which man has at his disposal—the solid mass of the globe, and the ocean with its tributary waters.

The last allusion leads us directly to the Marine Telegraph. It requires, however, no detailed description—as it differs from the Land Telegraph only in having the space between the buried plates occupied by water instead of by earth. Broad estuaries or channels do not permit the insulated wire to be carried across the bridges. The wire therefore proceeding from the copper end of the battery is embedded in gutta percha, or any other waterproof insulator, and sunk in the waters to a depth sufficient to secure it against fishing nets, ships, anchors, or large sea animals.

In this way it is conveyed from one shore to the other, and bending backwards after being connected with the index needles, terminates in a broad plate of metal sunk in the waves, close to the further shore. A second uninsulated wire proceeds from the zinc end of the battery to a metal plate sunk below low-water mark, at the side from which the insulated wire set off. Between the immersed plates on the opposite shores, the mass of water, though ever changing, acts in relation to electricity as if it were an undisturbed gigantic metallic wire. Theoretically, there is no limit to the ocean spaces which electricity may traverse in this way. Already, accordingly schemes for telegraphing across the Atlantic and the Pacific have been triumphantly expounded to the wonder-loving public.

One of these, whether hopeless or not for immense distances, is so very ingenious, and so likely to succeed across limited spaces, that we cannot pass it unnoticed. It dispenses, except to a very trifling extent, with wires, and carries the current both ways through moist earth and water. It is desirable, for example, to telegraph from the right to the left bank of a broad river. From the copper end of a battery on the right bank, a wire is carried to the shore (on the same side) and soldered to a plate buried in the river below water mark. A wire is also led from the zinc end to a long coil of wire which ends in a metallic plate. This likewise is buried in the river below water mark on the same right bank—but a distance from the battery, "considerably greater than the breadth of the river across which signals are to be sent." On the left bank two plates are immersed opposite those on the right bank, and connected by a wire. The electricity on leaving the battery has therefore the choice of two paths. It may either keep entirely on the right bank, passing from the one buried plate on that side to the other, and so back to the battery by the long coiled wire. Or it may cross to the left bank through the water, traverse the wire on that side, return across the water to the right bank, and regain the battery by the shorter coiled wire. The Thames, as we learn, has been actually crossed by electric currents in this way; the resistance to their passage by the water between the banks being less than that between the ends of the wires on the right and left banks respectively. A wire stretched from the Land's End to John O'Groat's House, would indeed measure but a small portion of the breadth of the Atlantic,—but by twisting the wire into coils, we might include in a short space an enormous length.

PIANOS FOR THE MILLION.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

THERE seems to be an increasing disposition among us to regard music as an agent of civilisation, and therefore an increasing anxiety to diffuse a taste for the art throughout all classes of the people. The simple songs that are found in countries in an early stage of progress cannot constitute the music of a refined nation, any more than their rude ballads can be the staple, instead of the mere germ, of their poetry. Both, however, serve as an excellent foundation for the superstructures of taste; and to both we return occasionally from amid the complications of art, to snatch from them a healthy inspiration.

It is not in mere refinement that the operation of music is obvious and powerful; it humanises, and "makes the whole world kin." "There is no freemasonry so intimate and immediate, I believe," says a recent author when relating a conversation with Mrs. Hemans, "as that which exists among the lovers of music; and although, when we parted, I could not tell the colour of her eyes and hair, I felt that a confidence and a good understanding had arisen between us, which the discussion of no subject less fascinating could have excited." It is in this point of view that music should be regarded by philanthropists; the science should be given to the masses of the people as a bond of sympathy between them and the upper stratum of society. But while many efforts are making in this direction, there is still great sluggishness in one important branch of the business: the lower classes have no good instruments, and have no great artists; the inspiration derived from a Jenny Lind or a Sontag never descends beneath a certain line in the social scale; and the pianoforte, the most useful of all musical instruments, has never served for a rallying-point in the domestic circles of the poor.

To deal with the former of these two difficulties is arduous—perhaps impossible. Even in this country, where everything bears a money value, including even the light that enters our houses, there are some galleries where the works of great painters are patent to the public. But the sister art is a monopoly of the rich, because the efforts of performers produce no permanent creations, but merely an evanescent sound, which may elevate the mind and linger on the memory, but can never be reproduced by the listener. A painter lives by the sale of works, which survive even himself perhaps for hundreds of years; but a musician retails performances that are not prolonged even by an echo. The great singer, however, demands a higher reward than the great poet; and the great actor grows rich while the great dramatist barely lives. Who can help it? We give willingly what they demand; there is no compulsion in the case, and the day of sumptuary laws is gone by.

But this deprivation does not press so much on the poor as upon a portion of the middle-classes. We cannot find fault with musical artists for demanding half a guinea or a guinea from every one who chooses to listen to a few songs; because such sums are voluntarily paid, and all dealers, even those who deal in harmonious sounds, have the same right to sell them in the dearest market, that they have to buy their wines and jewels in the cheapest. But unluckily the deprivation is felt by the very class which would benefit the most, and confer the most benefit, by being admitted on reasonable terms to such exhibitions of high art. It is neither from among the poor nor the rich that great artists usually spring, but from that large middle-class in which the genius of individuals receives an impulse from pecuniary necessity. In that rank large sums cannot be paid for a song, and their claims to gentility will not permit them to class themselves even at a concert with the grade beneath them, permitted to listen for a lower price in organ lofts and at the back of galleries. We do not say that there is no remedy even for this evil. The genius of the present age is fertile in expedients, and perhaps some plan may be hit upon to satisfy the exorbitant expectations of musical artists, by providing a larger and more frequent audience at prices better adapted to ordinary means. So long as the present system, however, continues, music cannot be expected to make any rapid progress among us: for the effect of the system is to degrade art to the level of fashion, and thus repress the noble and generous aspirations of genius.

But the difficulty arising from the enormous expense of such musical instruments as the piano is less complicated; and indeed it would appear at first sight to be very extraordinary that in an age of almost unbounded speculation and competition it should exist at all. There is nothing in the construction of the machinery of a piano which ought to prevent it from being found in tens of thousands of houses in this country, from which it is at present entirely excluded. The existing piano, however, is a traditional instrument—an heir-loom of the wealthy; and for them alone it must be manufactured. Its case must be of expensive foreign woods, and its keys of ivory; its legs must be elegantly turned; its handsome feet must roll on brazen wheels adapted for the rich carpet; and generally it must be decorated with carvings in wood, and such as of themselves, entirely superfluous as they are, add several pounds to the expense. The manufacturers say that all this is so because the instruments must be made exclusively for the rich, who would not purchase them if they were not elegant in form, and costly in material and workmanship. But this, we strongly suspect, is no longer true. Music has now descended lower in the social scale than it did in the last generation, and thousands of hearts are beating with the feeling of art and its aspirations, which were formerly cold and silent. The comparatively poor and the really economical do not buy pianos, simply because they are far beyond their means; and in England the cause of musical science and kindly feeling is deprived of the aid of a family instrument, which in Germany is found even in the parlour of the village public-houses.

Tables and chairs, bedsteads, and other articles of furniture, are manufactured on purpose to suit the means of the various classes of purchasers. Bedsteads may be had in London, and we presume elsewhere with equal ease, at 18s. and at £50 a piece; and chairs which, in one form, cost £2 or £3 each, in another—of stained wood, with cane seats, extremely pretty and lasting—sell for 15s. the half-dozen. Why should not the less wealthy families have their own piano as well as their own chair or bedstead? And the humbleness of the materials, it should be remarked, would not necessarily involve any want of elegance in shape. The cheap chairs alluded to are sometimes very passable imitations of rosewood chairs—and they answer the purpose as well. Let us add, that the introduction of the new process of desiccation applied to timber would seem to render the present a very favourable juncture for such speculations as we hint at. Formerly, many years' warehousing would have been required to divest the wood of those juices which interrupt sound, and the trade in the material would thus be a monopoly of wealthy capitalists; but now, thanks to the science of the day, timber may be thoroughly dried in hours instead of years, and thus a ruinous interest on invested money saved.

Should this new manufacture, however, be commenced, the speculators must please to bear in mind that we do not ask for inferior instruments, but for cheap materials and plain workmanship. Some time ago an attempt was made to introduce watches with imitative gold cases; but the works were spurious imitations likewise; and these out-of-time-pieces, brought forward, if we recollect rightly, at 15s., sank speedily to 5s., and are now rarely seen at all. This should be a lesson to piano-makers for the million. They should further recollect, however, that an instrument, hitherto the prescriptive property of the rich and refined, must, however humble its materials, retain a certain elegance of form. A plain deal piano for instance, even if the wood were suitable, would not be bought; but one made of birch, and French polished, with cheap keys, &c., would not disgrace a drawing-room. We remember seeing furniture of this timber in some of the small country inns in Russia; and it struck us as having an enormously extravagant look, having all the appearance of satin-wood. This, however, we give merely as an illustration of our meaning. We put forth these paragraphs as nothing more than a hint to set thinking on the subject persons who possess the mechanical knowledge we cannot pretend to; and having done so, we take leave of the subject. L. R.

BRIAN BOROIHME'S HARP.—It is well known that the great monarch Brian Boroihme was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. He left his son Donagh his harp; but Donagh having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, which was of massive gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Clanricarde, in whose family it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it came by a lady of the De Burgh family into that of M'Mahon of Glenagh, in the county of Clare, after whose death it passed into the possession of Counsellor Macnamara of Limerick. In 1782, it was presented to the Right Hon. William Conyngham, who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, where it now is. It is 32 inches high, and of good workmanship—the sounding board is of oak, the arms of red sally—the extremity of the uppermost arm in part is capped with silver, well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large crystal set in silver, and under it was another stone, now lost.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

REPUBLICAN LIBERTY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* informs the readers of that journal, that a new piece, which came out on Wednesday, the 21st, at the Gymnase, called *La Danse des Ecus*, was stopped by order of the government, and that the next night, "the audience at the Variétés, having shown some dissatisfaction with a new piece called *La Goutte de Lait*, the police appeared and turned them all out." We recommend this pithy paragraph to the attention of our friends the Chartists. We do certainly suffer here under a grinding tyranny. Queen Victoria is a good deal worse than the Emperor Mulay. There is an assemblage of Ogres, facetiously called a House of Lords, who have crushed all our liberties. In their abominable practices, they are abetted by the House of Commons, and generally by everybody whose name is in the blue book. Working men are all slaves, and the upper classes all vampires, who live by sucking their blood. Hurrah, then, for our gallant neighbours the French. They have show us the way to freedom. They have expelled the tyrant under whom they groaned. They are all equal, all free, all brothers. It is true that they dare not form themselves into political associations. It is true that at every public dinner half the guests are police officers in disguise. It is true that they cannot travel as far as Hampton Court from London without passports. It is true that if a newspaper writes a spicy article against government—the editor finds himself in quod next morning. It is true that if they get a good piece, which makes them laugh, the Republican President puts it down immediately; and it is true that if they get a bad piece, at which they hiss the Republican police kicks them out of the theatre. But what of that? *Liberté! Egalité! Fraternité.*—There is no freedom save under a Republic! *Man in the Moon.*

VALUE OF GAME.—We are inclined to believe that the real value of game in this country is not in general fully understood. It is usually looked upon as kept chiefly for amusement, and its commercial importance is little thought of. Yet its direct value, as a marketable commodity, is very considerable; and its indirect value, as enhancing landed property, is so great that it is not easy to form a just estimate of it. The prices of ordinary game are pretty well known in Scotland; in England they are still higher, and there is always a ready demand. The value of a brace of grouse is, on an average, 6s. in England; pheasants, 6s; partridges, 3s.; hares, 2s. each; woodcocks, from 6s. to 10s. a pair. The average value of a Highland red deer is not less than £5. So much for the direct value of game; and when we consider its importance indirectly, we are at first led to think of the Highland moors which it has rendered so profitable. For the following facts on this portion of the subject we are indebted to an able letter on the game laws by Lord Malmesbury. A vast number of moors are now let for £400 or £500 a year, which formerly brought nothing to the proprietor, as they are unfit even for sheep. Large tracts, which formerly let as sheep-farms, are now converted into deer-forests, and pay at least one-third, and even one half, more than they did formerly. Five hundred deer may be kept on a space of ground that will feed 1200 sheep. Valuing the sheep at the average price of 18s. each, these would be worth £1080; but the deer would realise nearly double that sum—namely, £2000; for the average price of stags in summer and hinds in winter is fully £4. From a long standing knowledge of the Highland moors, Lord Malmesbury is of opinion that they are yearly advancing in price, and becoming a more important kind of property. He saw a list last year of 106 moors let for shootings, the rent of which could not be averaged at less than £300, which makes a total of £31,800. There were twice as many more let at an average of £100, and a third portion unlet, whose value may be fairly stated at £17,000 the whole making together a rental of £70,000 on the Highland shootings. He adds that this may be looked upon as a clear gain, as far as respects the grouse-moors, and an increase of two-fifths on deer-ground, called 'forest.'—*Journal of Agriculture.*

EFFECTS OF MESMERISM ON A BEAR.—A gentleman residing at Oxford had in his possession a young Syrian bear from Mount Lebanus, about a year old. This bear was generally good humoured, playful, and tractable. One morning the bear, from the attentions of some visitors, became savage and irritable; and the owner, in despair, tied him up in his usual abode, and went away to attend to his guests. In a few minutes he was hastily recalled to see his bear. He found him rolling about on his haunches, faintly moving his paws, and gradually sinking into a state of quiescence and repose. Above him stood a gentleman, well known in the mesmeric world, making the usual passes with his hands. The poor bear, though evidently unwilling to yield to this new influence, gradually sunk to the ground, closed his eyes, became motionless and insensible to all means used to rouse him. He remained in this state for some minutes, when he awoke, as it were, from a deep sleep, shook himself, and tottered about the court, although labouring under the effects a strong narcotic. He exhibited evident signs of drowsiness for some hours afterwards. This interesting scene took place in the presence of many distinguished members of the British Association when last held in the university of Oxford.—*F. T. Buckland.*

Great Industrial Exhibition in 1851.—All who intend to be exhibitors at the great industrial festival of 1851, will do well so to conduct their preparations that their works may be completed very early in the spring of that year. We believe we may safely advise every one to be ready at least by the end of February, 1851: for it may be taken for granted that, public opinion having been so sufficiently and definitely pronounced in support of the exhibition, it will assuredly take place in 1851, as proposed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. All preliminary investigations must be considered as brought to a close by the important meetings held on the 5th and 6th of November at Liverpool and Manchester. We believe it will not be long before the whole arrangements will be before the public, and, from what we hear, the greatest care has been taken to recognise to the fullest the popular voice in them. Numerous gratifying testimonies to the value of this proposal are daily appearing. No one is more so than the offer of Mr. Lee, of Astley, to give one hundred guineas, to any man, or set of men, who may invent a new article of any description, provided it is done in Kidderminster, and adapted for general use. It is a bright example worthy to be extensively followed by other manufacturers.—*Journal of Design and Manufactures.*

Rice.—It is a subject of wonder to many why the article "rice," which has for a long time been so extremely plentiful, and consequently cheap, does not enter into more general consumption in this country. I think the true answer is this:—"Because very few amongst us know how to prepare it for table;" for not one cook in ten can ever plain boil it fit to be seen and eaten, and not one in twenty (strange as is may appear) can make a "rice-pudding." Now the first may be accomplished by using only so much water as the rice will absorb in boiling, by which each grain will be kept free and separated, and the mass not made into starch or paste, as is generally the case; and the second can be perfected by putting one teacupful of rice to one quart of milk, adding sugar to suit the taste, a small quantity of chopped suet, butter, or dripping, grating a little nutmeg on the top, and baking as usual. This will be found one of the cheapest lightest, and most delicious puddings that can be eaten, and very superior to a "rice-pudding," as generally made with eggs, &c., which not only add to its expense, but destroy the character of the dish. In most parts of Ireland, where, during the summer season, milk can be had for almost nothing the above simple recipe would, I think, be invaluable, and no doubt generate a taste for this most wholesome grain, to the especial benefit of the poorer part of the population.—*Daily News.*

American Whitewash.—The following recipe is used for preparing the celebrated stuccoed whitewash used on the east end of the President's house at Washington:—Take half a bushel of good unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of good rice, ground to a thin paste, and stirred while boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls. Any required tinge can be given to the preparation by the addition of colouring matter.—*Mining Journal.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1850.

CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(Leases by Auction.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th March, 1850.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for the information of all persons concerned, that leases of the hereunder described portions of land which have either not been renewed, or offered for sale and not bid for, under the regulations of 29th March, 1848, will be put up to auction at eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 9th day of May next, at the places respectively mentioned, and upon the conditions set forth in the regulations in question.

2. Further information respecting the lands can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, and at the Police Offices of the districts.

3. The upset price of each lot is 10s. per section of six hundred and forty acres for the year commencing 1st January last.

4. The full price bid for each lot must be paid down at the time of sale, in failure of which, or if not bid for, the lands will become open to selection in conformity with sections 37 and 38 of the regulations; or liable to be taken by pre-emption by persons who have omitted to avail themselves of that privilege, and in default they will again be offered at the next general sale, to take place in the month of November next.

5. Parties obtaining these leases will have the power to renew them, under the 12th clause of the regulations upon payment of the rent bid for at the present sale, to the Colonial Treasurer, within the time prescribed by the notice of the 26th July last, namely, by the 30th of September in each year.

At the Police Office, Bathurst.

1. Nine hundred and fifty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Hinton. 2. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Hinton. 3. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Hinton and Worcester. 4—8. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, near Killongbutta. 9, 10. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, near the Brothers. 11. Seven hundred acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Galbraith. 12. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, near the Brothers. 13, 14. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, at Caloolah Creek. 15—17. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, parish of Vittoria. 18. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Galbraith, near Fitzgerald's Valley. 19, 20. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, near Killongbutta. 21, 22. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, on the Macquarie River. 23, 24. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, parish of Lennox, near Lewis Ponds. 25, 26. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, near the Macquarie River. 27. Seven hundred acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Freemantle, on the Macquarie River. 28. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 29. Seven hundred acres, county of Bathurst, on the Macquarie River. 30. One thousand two hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Turon River. 31. Seven hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Turon River, near Dulabree. 32. Seven hundred acres, same place. 33. Nine hundred and forty acres, same place. 34. Nine hundred and eighty acres, same place. 35. Eight hundred and eighty acres, same place. 36, 37. One thousand and forty acres each, same place. 38. Eight hundred and eighty acres, same place. 39, 40. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, parish of Falnash, near Limestone Flat. 41, 42. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, adjoining the village reserve on Jack Hall's Creek. 43. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, near the Turon River. 44, 45. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near Coolamigel. 46. Nine hundred acres, county of Roxburgh, at the junction of the Coolamigal Creek with the Turon River. 47. One thousand and fifty acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Turon River, near its junction with Round Swamp Creek. 48. One thousand two hundred acres, same place. 49. Eight hundred and eleven acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Warragunnia Creek. 50. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, at the Springs. 51. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, at Airley Flat, near the village reserve on Jack Hall's Creek. 52, 53. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, parish of Eusdale, at Diamond Swamp. 44—56. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near the Turon River. 57. One thousand two hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, on Cunningham's Creek. 58—60. Six hundred and forty acres each, same place. 61, 62. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near Lewis' Hill. 63. One thousand one hundred acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Macquarie River, near Stoney Creek. 64. Nine hundred acres, same place. 65. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 66—76. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near Billyidillinga, on the Macquarie River. 77—100. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near the Limekilns on Diamond Creek. 101—104. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, about midway between the limekilns on Diamond Creek and the Turon River. 105. Nine hundred and sixty acres, county of Westmoreland, Campbell's River. 106. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, near Fish River Creek. 107. Nine hundred acres, county of Westmoreland, Captain King's Creek. 108. Twelve hundred acres, county of Westmoreland, Brisbane Valley Creek. 109. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, near Sidmouth Valley. 110. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, near Campbell's River. 111. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 112, 113. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Westmoreland, near Bunarang or Swashfield. 114. Seven hundred and fifty acres, county of Westmoreland, Fish River Creek. 115. Eleven hundred and fifty acres, same place. 116. Nine hundred and sixty acres, same place. 117. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, near Essington Park. 118. Nine hundred and sixty acres, county of Westmoreland, Campbell's River. 119, 120. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Westmoreland, Native Dog Creek. 121. Seven hundred and twenty acres, county of Westmoreland, Fish River. 122. Nine hundred and sixty acres, county of Georgiana, Campbell's River. 123. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 124. Nine hundred acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Macquarie River, near Killongbutta. 125. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, parish of Thornshope. 126—128. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, parish of Falnash, near the Bathurst Road. 129. Twelve hundred acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Carwell Creek, near the Cudgegong River. 130. Eleven hundred acres same place. 131. Seven hundred and fifty acres, same place. 132. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Macquarie River, near Killongbutta. 133. Nine hundred and eighty acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Turon River, near Touwarra. 134—136. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near Billyidillinga, on the Macquarie River. 137—140. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near the Limekilns, on the Diamond Creek. 141. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, about midway between the limekilns on Diamond Creek and Turon River. 142. Seven hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, near Capertee Rivulet. 143—146. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, near the Limekilns on Diamond Creek. 147. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, on the Macquarie River. 148. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, near the Macquarie River. 149. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Freemantle, on Lewis Ponds. 150. Eight hundred and eighty acres, same place. 151. One thousand two hundred and forty acres, same place. 152. Nine hundred and sixty acres, same place. 153. Six hundred and eighty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Worcester, on Lewis' Ponds. 154. Nine hundred and sixty acres, same place. 155. Nine hundred acres, same place. 156—157. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, parish of Byng, on Lewis' Ponds. 158. One thousand two hundred acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Tabbrurbucka Creek, adjoining the village reserve at the head of Cunningham's Creek. 159. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, adjoining the village reserve at the head of Cunningham's Creek. 160. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, parish of Kendale. 161. Seven hundred and eighty acres, same place. 162. One thousand acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Anson, near Emu Swamp. 163. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 164. Seven hundred and twenty acres, same place. 165. One thousand acres, same place. 166. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, near Dunn's Plains. 167. Seven hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near Campbell's River. 168—170. Six hundred and forty acres each, same place. 171. Seven hundred and forty acres, same place. 172. Eight hundred acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Round Swamp Creek, Turon River. 173. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, at the head of Cook's Creek. 174, 175. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Roxburgh, on the Mudgee Road, at the head of Turon River. 176—179. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, at Genalong. 180, 181. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, near the Capertee Rivulet. 182. One thousand acres, same place. 183—185. Six hundred and forty acres each, same place. 186. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, near the Fish River. 187. One thousand acres, county of Westmoreland, Fish River Creek. 188. Nine hundred and eighty acres, same place. 189. Seven hundred and fifty acres, same place. 190, 191. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Roxburgh, parish of Thornshope, near Deadman's Creek. 192. Nine hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, on Wiseman's Creek. 193. Six hundred and forty acres, same place.

BERRIMA.

At the Police Office, Berrima.

1. Six hundred and sixty acres, county of Argyle, confluence of Guinecor Creek and the Wollondilly River. 2. Eight hundred and twenty acres, county of Camden, Wollondilly River. 3. Seven hundred acres, county of Camden, Nepean River. 4. Nine hundred acres, same place. 5. Nine hundred and sixty acres, county of Camden, at Mandamah, near the Wingecarrabee River. 6. Eleven hundred and twenty acres, county of Camden, near Marrimba. 7. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 8. Twelve hundred acres, county of Camden, near Jellore. 9—18. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Camden, near the head of the Nepean River. 19. Twelve hundred acres, county of Camden, on the Nattai River, near Mittagong. 20. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, on Paddy's River. 21. Nine hundred and sixty acres, same place. 22. Nine hundred acres, county of Camden, on the Nepean River, near Wing-carrabee Swamp. 23. Nine hundred acres, county of Camden, on Paddy's River, near Marrimba. 24. Twelve hundred acres, same place. 25. Nine hundred and twenty acres, same place. 26. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, on the Great South Road, near Paddy's River. 27. One thousand acres, same place. 28. Nine hundred and sixty acres, county of Camden, on Paddy's River. 29. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, near Paddy's River. 30. Eight hundred acres, county of Camden, near Mandemar. 31. Twelve hundred acres, county of Camden, near Berrima. 32. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, at the head of the Nepean River. 33—38. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Camden, near the head of the Nepean River. 39. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, at the head of the Nepean River. 40—45. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Camden, at West Bargo. 46, 47. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Camden, near Wingecarrabee.

At the Police Office, Braidwood.

1. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Murray, Burra Creek, near Jerrabomberra. 2, 3. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Camden, Shoalhaven. 4. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, Mongarlowe River. 5. Twelve hundred and forty acres, same place. 6. Nine hundred and ten acres, county of St. Vincent, on the Corang River. 7. Eight hundred and twenty acres, same place. 8. Eleven hundred acres same place. 9. Nine hundred and twenty acres, same place. 10. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 11. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Marlow. 12. Six hundred and eighty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Marlow. 13. Seven hundred acres, county of St. Vincent, near Marlow. 14, 15. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, Corang River. 17—20. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, near the Mongarlowe River. 21. One thousand acres, county of St. Vincent, Shoalhaven River. 22, 23. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, Mongarlowe River. 24—27. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Murray, near Tallagandra. 28. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Marlow. 29. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Narriga.

At the Police Office, Broulee.

1. Eight hundred acres, county of St. Vincent, Broulee Bay. 2. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, on the Clyde River. 3. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Farnham. 4. One thousand one hundred and twenty acres, same place. 5. Eight hundred acres, same place. 6, 7. Six hundred and forty acres each, same place. 8. Eight hundred acres, same place. 9. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 10. One thousand two hundred acres, same place. 11—15. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, near Mogo Creek. 16. Nine hundred and sixty acres, county of St. Vincent, Cudmirra Lake. 17. Ten hundred and forty acres, same place. 18. Eight hundred acres, county of St. Vincent, on the Clyde River, near Burroomen. 19. Seven hundred and twenty acres, county of St. Vincent, on the Neliiken Creek, near the Clyde River.

At the Police Office, Carcoar.

1. Fifteen hundred acres, county of St. Vincent, on Rocky Bridge Creek. 2. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, parish of Shaw, near the Belubula River. 3. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Milburn Creek. 4. Eleven hundred and twenty acres, county of St. Vincent, on the Lachlan River. 5. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 6—7. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, near the Lachlan River. 8. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, parish of Osborne. 9. Eight hundred and fifty acres, county of St. Vincent, near the Wangola Creek. 10. Seven hundred and fifty acres, same place. 11, 12. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near the Wangoola Creek. 13—15. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, near Coota. 16—21. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, parish of Neville, near the Coombing Rivulet. 22. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, parish of Shaw, near the Coombing Rivulet. 23. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, at Cowracurrac, near the head of the Coombing Creek. 24. Eleven hundred and fifty acres, county of St. Vincent, near the Three Brothers. 25. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 26, 27. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, near the Three Brothers. 28—33. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, near Flyer's Creek. 34. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Grabbingbong Creek. 35. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent. 36. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, near Rocky Bridge Creek. 37, 38. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, on Rocky Bridge Creek. 39. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, parishes of Osborne and Neville, at the head of the Coombing Rivulet. 40. Six hundred and forty acres, county of St. Vincent, parish of Osborne, near the head of the Coombing Rivulet. 41, 42. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of St. Vincent, parishes of Osborne and Neville, on the head of the Coombing Rivulet. 43. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, on the Abercrombie River. 44—48. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Georgiana, near Rocky Bridge Creek. 49. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, on the Mulgowre Creek. 50. Six hundred and eighty acres, county of Georgiana, on Thompson's Creek. 51—53. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Georgiana, near Thompson's Creek. 54. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near Bigga. 55. Eleven hundred and fifty acres, county of Georgiana, on the Abercrombie River. 56. Eight hundred acres, same place. 57. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, about three miles north-east of Bigga. 58. Twelve hundred and eighty acres, county of Georgiana, at the junction of Burangylong Creek with the Abercrombie River, called Bumba. 59. Seven hundred and fifty acres, county of Georgiana on the Abercrombie River. 60. Eight hundred acres, county of Georgiana, near the confluence of Rocky Bridge Creek with the Abercrombie. 61. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near Bigga. 62. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near Kangaroo Creek. 63. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, on Breakfast Creek. 64. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near a village reserve at the head of Burangylong Creek. 65. Twelve hundred acres, county of King, near Merringulalong. 66. Twelve hundred acres, county of King, on Phil's Creek. 67. One thousand acres, county of King, near the junction of Hovell's Creek with the Lachlan River. 68. Six hundred and forty acres, county of King, near Jerringoman, near Hovell's Creek. 69—71. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of King, near Gunnary; Boorowa River. 72. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Shaw and Osborne, near the Belubula River. 73, 74. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, parish of Osborne, near the Belubula River. 75. One thousand acres, county of Bathurst on Milburn Creek, near the Lachlan River. 76. Seven hundred acres, same place. 77. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, at Milburn Creek near the Lachlan River. 78—83. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, at the Sheet of Bark, on the road from Bathurst to the Lachlan River. 84—88. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Bathurst, parish of Napier, near King's Plains. 89—92. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Georgiana, near the Mulgowrie Creek. 93. Six hundred and forty acres, county of King, near Numby, Lachlan River. 94. One thousand acres, county of Georgiana, on the Rocky Bridge Creek. 95. One thousand and forty acres, same place. 96—102. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Georgiana, near Rocky Bridge Creek. 103. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, parish of Waldegrave, near Flyer's Creek. 104. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, at the junction of Rocky Bridge Creek with the Abercrombie River. 105. Seven hundred acres, county of Georgiana, on Rocky Bridge Creek. 106. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near Rocky Bridge Creek. 107. Nine hundred and fifty three acres, county of Georgiana, on Rocky Bridge Creek. 108. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near Cook's Vale Creek. 109. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, on Cook's Vale Creek. 110. Eleven hundred acres, county of Georgiana, on the Abercrombie River, near Cook's Vale Creek. 111. Sixteen hundred acres, county of Georgiana, on the Abercrombie River. 112. Eleven hundred acres, same place. 113. Seven hundred acres, county of Georgiana, on Thomson's Creek. 114. Seven hundred and forty acres, same place. 115. Eight hundred acres, county of Georgiana, on Copperhania Creek. 116. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near the Abercrombie River. 117. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Georgiana, near Burangylong Creek. 118—121. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of King, near Hovell's Creek. 122. Eleven hundred and forty two acres, county of King, on Hovell's Creek. 123. Six hundred and forty acres, county of King, near Hovell's Creek. 124. Eight hundred and six acres, county of King, at Hovell's Creek. 125. Eleven hundred acres, same place. 126. Six hundred and forty acres, county of King, near Hovell's Creek. 127. Twelve hundred and seventeen acres, county of King, on Hovell's Creek. 128. Twelve hundred and one acres, same place. 129. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, partly in the parish of Neville. 130. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Bathurst, near Coombing Rivulet. 131. Seven hundred and twenty acres, county of King, on Phil's Creek.

At the Police Office, Camden.

1. Nine hundred acres, county of Camden. 2. Eleven hundred and fifty acres, county of Camden, parishes of Werombi and Warragambia, near Mulgoa. 3. Eight hundred acres, county of Camden, Wollondilly River. 4. Seven hundred and fifty acres, county of Camden, Wollondilly River. 5. Eight hundred acres, same place. 6. One thousand acres, county of Camden, at Burragorang. 7. One thousand acres, county of Camden, on the Wollondilly River. 8. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, at the confluence of the Warragamba and Wollondilly Rivers. 9. Eleven hundred acres, county of Camden, near the confluence of the Jourland Creek and the Wollondilly River. 10. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, at Binlow, on the Wollondilly River. 11. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Camden, near Picton. 12. Ten hundred acres, county of Camden, Wollondilly River. 13. Eight hundred acres, same place. 14. Seven hundred and fifty acres, same place. 15—17. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Camden, at Burragorang. 18, 19. Six hundred and forty acres each, county of Camden, on the Wollondilly River. 20. Nine hundred and twenty acres, county of Westmoreland, Tin Kettle Creek. 21. One thousand acres, same place. 22. Eleven hundred and twenty acres, county of Westmoreland, Cooling. 23. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, at Tin Kettle Creek, Wollondilly River. 24. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, Wollondilly River. 25. Nine hundred and fifty acres, same place. 26. Six hundred and forty acres, same place. 27. Eight hundred acres, county of Westmoreland, Cooling. 28. Nine hundred and fifty acres, county of Westmoreland, Cox's River. 29. One thousand acres, county of Westmoreland, Burragorang. 30. Eight hundred and fifty acres, county of Camden, on Wollandoola Creek. 31. Eleven hundred acres, county of Westmoreland, on Cox's River, opposite Black Gooler, (in the county of Cook). 32. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, near Cox's River. 33. Six hundred and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, near Cox's River. 34. One thousand and forty acres, county of Westmoreland, on Cox's River.

TITLE DEEDS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20th March, 1850.—The deeds specified in the annexed list have been transmitted from this Office to the Supreme Court for enrolment, and to be afterwards forwarded through the Surveyor-General to the Colonial Treasurer, by whom notification of their receipt at this Office will be made by letter to the grantees, to whom they will then be delivered on application.

Church of England Grant.—Deed dated 28th January, 1850. 209. The Right Rev. William Grant Broughton, Lord Bishop of Sydney, and his successors, Bishops of Sydney, for ever, 6 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches, Parramatta, in trust, (site of the King's School.)

Roman Catholic Church Grants.—Deeds dated 26th November, 1849. 210. The Most Rev. Archbishop Polding, the Very Rev. Dr. Gregory, Rev. Michael M'Grath, John Grant, and Timothy Sullivan, 1 acre, Carcoar, in trust for a Roman Catholic Church. 211. Ditto, 2 roods, Carcoar, in trust for a Roman Catholic Clergyman's residence. 212. Ditto, 2 roods, Carcoar, in trust for a Roman Catholic school house. 213. Ditto, 1 acre, Blayney, in trust for a Roman Catholic Church. 214. Ditto, 2 roods, Blayney, in trust for a Roman Catholic Clergyman's residence. 215. Ditto, 2 roods, Blayney, in trust for a Roman Catholic school house. 216. The Most Rev. Archbishop Polding, the Very Rev. Dr. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Charles Sumner, Rev. John M'Encroe, and Rev. James Hanley, 2 roods and 28 perches, Brisbane, in trust for a Roman Catholic Chapel. 217. Ditto, 1 rood and 14 perches, Brisbane, in trust for a Roman Catholic clergyman's residence. 218. Ditto, 1 rood and 14 perches, Brisbane, in trust for a Roman Catholic school house. 219. The Most Rev. Archbishop Polding, the Very Rev. Dr. Gregory, Rev. Richard Walsh, and John O'Sullivan, 1 acre, Reidsdale, in trust for a Roman Catholic Church. 220. Ditto, 2 roods, Reidsdale, in trust for a Roman Catholic clergyman's residence. 221. Ditto, 2 roods, Reidsdale, in trust for a Roman Catholic school house.

Wesleyan Church Grants.—Deeds dated 30th January, 1850:—222. George Wigram Allen, John Caldwell, and Mark Blanchard, 1 rood and 5½ perches, Ipswich, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 223. Ditto, 32 perches, Ipswich, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 224. Ditto, 32 perches, Ipswich, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 225. Ditto, 3 roods and 32 perches, North Gundagai, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 226. Ditto, 2 roods, North Gundagai, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 227. Ditto, 1 rood and 32 perches, North Gundagai, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 228. Ditto, 1 acre, Geringong, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 229. Ditto, 2 roods, Geringong, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 230. Ditto, 2 roods, Geringong, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 231. George Wigram Allen, John Caldwell, and Mark Blanchard, 1 acre, Seaham, in trust for a Wesleyan Chapel. 232. Ditto, 2 roods, Seaham, in trust for a Wesleyan Minister's residence. 233. Ditto, 2 roods, Seaham, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 234. Ditto, 1 acre, Clarence Town, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 235. Ditto, 2 roods, Clarence Town, in trust for a Wesleyan Minister's residence. 236. Ditto, 2 roods, Clarence Town, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 247. Ditto, 1 acre, Raymond Terrace, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 238. Ditto, 1 rood and 1 perch, Raymond Terrace, in trust for a Wesleyan Minister's residence. 239. Ditto, 1 rood and 10 perches, Raymond Terrace, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 240. Rev. Benjamin Hurst, John Cowlishaw, and Rev. William Binnington Boyce, 2 roods, Paddington, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 241. Ditto, 1 rood, Paddington, in trust for a Wesleyan Minister's residence. 242. Ditto, 1 rood, Paddington, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 243. George Wigram Allen, John Caldwell, and Mark Blanchard, 1 acre, Gunning, in trust for a Wesleyan Chapel. 244. Ditto, 2 roods, Gunning, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 245. Ditto, 2 roods, Gunning, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 246. Ditto, 1 acre, Armidale, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 247. Ditto, 2 roods, Armidale, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 248. Ditto, 2 roods, Armidale, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 249. Ditto, 2 roods, Dungog, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 250. George Wigram Allen, John Caldwell, and Mark Blanchard, 36 perches, Brisbane, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 251. Ditto, 36 perches, Brisbane, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 252. Ditto, 1 acre, Kangaroo Point, in trust for a Wesleyan chapel. 253. Ditto, 2 roods, Kangaroo Point, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 254. Ditto, 2 roods, Kangaroo Point, in trust for a Wesleyan school house. 255. Ditto, 33¼ perches, Brisbane, in trust for a Wesleyan minister's residence. 256. Ditto, 1 acre, Goulburn, in trust for a Wesleyan burial ground.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th instant, at Waverly House, the wife of Adolphus William Young, Esq., of a daughter.

At Braidwood, on the 18th instant, Mrs. George Williams, of a son.

At Davey-street, Hobart Town, on the 13th instant, the lady of Major Nicholson, 99th regiment, of a son.

DIED.

At Pitt-street South, on the 26th instant, Mrs. Mary Jane Styles, *ætat* 79 years.

At Braidwood, of puerpera, on the morning of the 23rd instant, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. George Williams, sincerely and deeply regretted by her relatives and a numerous circle of her acquaintance.

At same place, on the evening of the 24th instant, James, the infant son of the same.

At Wick, Caithnesshire, Scotland, in the prime of life, Donald Stewart, Esq., solicitor and Procurator Fiscal.

BONES AND HORNS.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of shank and common bones, and ox and cow horns, in shipping order.

W. NIMMO AND CO.,
5299 7, Jamison-street.

GOLD DUST.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of GOLD DUST.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL,
Opticians and Jewellers,
488, George-street.
March 21. 5301

CALIFORNIAN GOLD DUST

MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO. are purchasers of Californian Gold Dust in any quantities. 4742

£5 REWARD.

REPORTED to be stolen, a short time since, from Mr. Edward Rudd, watch repairer, King-street West, a Silver Horizontal Geneva Watch, No. 15,974—19,852, maker, *Stouffer*. The above reward will be given upon conviction of the offender, if stolen, by applying to the undersigned.

HENRY THOMAS,
5686 Undertaker

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, a Silver Watch, No. 4416, was stolen from the undersigned on the night of the 7th March. Notice is hereby given, that whoever will give such information as will convict the offender or offenders shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Yarrowford
March 9. 510

KEYS LOST.

LOST yesterday, a bunch of keys, on a ring.

If the finder returns the same to Messrs. W. and F. Ford, George-street, he will be rewarded.

March 28. 5683

A HOME.—A respectable family, living in a quiet part of Darlinghurst, about ten minutes' walk from St. James' Church, will be glad to receive a gentleman of quiet and retiring habits as a resident; or a young man in office, whose friends may be living out of town.

The highest references will be given and required. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. *Terms moderate.*

Sydney, March 26. 5547

TO LET, a set of offices, lately occupied by Ryan Brenan, Esq. Apply on the premises, 408, George-street. 5696

HOUSE TO LET.—To let, a House in Cumberland-place, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Ritchie. Possession to be given on the 1st April. Apply to

CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf
March 12. 4618

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.

AN old established public-house to let, known as the Curreney Lass, situated in George-street, Brickfield-hill, doing a snug business, having large yard, coach-house, stabling, &c. Enquire on the premises; or, to

MR. CHARLES BATH,
5276 Corner of Bridge-street.

TO LET, twelve Houses, with Shops, in Parramatta-street.

Twenty-two Cottages, off the Newtown Road.

Fifty-five weatherboard Cottages, in Chippendale.

The foregoing will be let either separate, or in one lot. Apply to

GEORGE KING.
4478 No. 397, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, the House and Premises at Darlinghurst, at present occupied by John Croft, Esq. Possession of which may be had on the 1st April.

A comfortable Family House in Macquarie-street South, adjoining the residence of B. P. Griffin, Esq., rent £10 per annum.

A Shop and Dwelling-house in Elizabeth-street South, containing shop, four rooms, and detached offices.

For particulars apply to
118 MR. T. W. SMART

TO LET, a House in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace, adjoining John Rae, Esq., Town Clerk. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO LET, two roomy Houses, at Thurlow's-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, from 5th February. Rent, £26 per annum. Apply at the Garden in the rear, and at 308, Pitt-street.

January 22. 1006

SALES BY AUCTION.

EX ANNIE, FROM MAURITIUS.

FINE COUNTER SUGAR.

NOW LANDING.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

360 BAGS FINE MAURITIUS SUGAR

50 Bags bright Siam sugar

The above are extremely suitable for the retail trade, and are now landing in excellent order, ex Annie, from the Mauritius.

Terms at sale. 6004

MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO.

Having determined upon reducing very considerably their present extensive and valuable Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery, Silver Plate, Plated Goods, Watch Materials, and Fancy Wares, have favoured

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
With instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4,
At eleven o'clock,

A LARGE AND VALUABLE PORTION OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, including several recent importations from Paris and London, of the most fashionable and elegant description:—

The present sale will comprise—

Gold and silver watches
Gold and silver guards
Gold seals
Gold brooches
Gold earrings
Silver watches
Silver plate
Silver ornamental articles
Plated ware, a large assortment
British plate, tea and coffee pots of new and handsome designs
Silver mounted whips
Fancy goods, a large assortment
China and porcelain ware
Watch materials of every description
Watch glasses, ditto ditto
&c., &c., &c.

The superiority in elegance and sterling value of Messrs. Birnstingl's importations are so well known as to require no recommendation from the hands of the auctioneer.

Will be on view the day prior to the sale.

To the trade the terms will be very liberal. 5419

AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF SYDNEY BUILDING PROPERTY,

PITT-STREET.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 3,
At his New Auction Rooms, 361, George-street,
At 12 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of Sydney Building Property, situate in Pitt-street, opposite the residence of the late Mr. Hutchinson, near Campbell-street, on the west side thereof 40 feet frontage, and running in depth 76 feet, more or less.

N.B.—To capitalists and monied men,—those who have their senses in their heads—will really do well to purchase this property, instead of risking their capital in the fluctuating climate of California.

Terms, cash. 6006

MARES AND FOALS
SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES
SADDLES AND BRIDLES
GIGS, &c.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by public auction,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
(Friday being Good Friday.)

One chesnut mare, 5 years old, with filly foal at foot, and stinted to the celebrated stallion Ali Pacha
One bay mare, 4 years old, in foal by the same horse
One bay gelding, very good hackney
ALSO,
From twelve to fourteen other saddle and harness horses
One very superior Stanhope, with all the modern improvements, very light and well-built, the property of a medical gentleman about to proceed to California. 6609

HORSES, DOG CART, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,

A very excellent hackney, by Bookworm
A carriage horse 16½ hands high
Paddy, a half-bred Arab hack
Two strong cart mares
Four good sized cart horses
Several other horses and mares
A new dog cart, and a gig nearly new 5695

SURPLUS STORES, EMIGRANT SHIP CLIFTON.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS, SHIPPERS, GROCERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the
SHED, CIRCULAR QUAY,
ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 1,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The remaining Stores of the above vessel, comprising—

83 Bags bread
7 Tierces beef
11 Barrels pork
2 Ditto suet
1 Cask (93 tins) soup and bouilli
6 Jars lime juice
2 Bags coffee, 4 bags rice
2 Jars of mustard
7 Barrels peas, 2 casks vinegar
15 Casks ale (4 dozen) Marzetti's
2 Casks of white bread
2 Ditto preserved provisions
3 Jars tripe, 3 barrels sago
1 Cask oatmeal, 3 cases marine soap
1 Basket, 30 tins, milk
Kegs, kids, stores, lamps, measures, &c.
Medicine chest
A first-rate emigrant hearth, complete
Also,
100 Excellent water casks, 180 to 200 gallons each.

Terms—Cash. 5640

SUPERIOR BEEF TALLOW.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Stores, Bank-Court, King-street,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 1,
At 11 o'clock,

12 Casks superior Beef Tallow, in good shipping condition.

Terms—Cash. 6021

SUPERIOR PLATED CRUETS, CANDLESTICKS SUGAR VASES, WAITERS, LIQUOR STANDS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
At 11 o'clock,
(Without reserve,)

Superior plated seven-hole cruets
Ditto new pattern candlesticks
Sugar vases
Waiters
Liqueur stands, &c.

Terms at sale. 6019

New Jewellery, Elegant Gold Enamelled and Silver Watches, Electro-plated Tea Services, Silver Goods, Silver-mounted Perfume Bottles, Electro-plated Fancy Articles, &c.

JUST LANDED, EX PENYARD PARK.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve,

An assortment of new and fashionable jewellery
Gold-enamelled and engine-turned watches
Silver Geneva watches
Electro-plated tea and tea and coffee services
Gold, silver everpoints
Silver-mounted perfume bottles
Electro-plated mounted vases, taper stands, and other ornaments
German silver guards
Telescope, in case, brass stand complete
Six-barrel revolving pistol
Small pendulum clocks
Alabaster time pieces, shades and stands, &c.

Terms at sale. 6020

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

OIL CASKS, SURPLUS STORES, FITTINGS, LIFE BOAT, &c.

EX CONSTANT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, AT THE CIRCULAR WHARF,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

35 TUNS OF OIL CASKS, NEW
1 LIFE BOAT
Biscuit
Beef
Pork
Flour
Suet, raisins, peas
Rice, tea, coffee
Sugar, vinegar, lime juice
Chloride of zinc, chloride of lime, marine soap
Medicine chest
Cooking apparatus
Cabin fittings
Provisions
Old packages, bread bags, lamps
Swing stoves, mops, utensils
Pumps, scales, and weights

Terms at sale. 5619

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

TO PRINTERS, POLITICIANS, LITERARY MEN, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Has received instructions to dispose of by public auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE WHOLE OF THE TYPES, PRESSES, &c., of the late *AUSTRALIAN* NEWSPAPER and PRINTING OFFICE.

It is notorious that another Daily Paper is much needed in the metropolis, and any individual (or company) with capital, embarking in such an undertaking would be sure, if conducted in a liberal and enlightened manner, to realise a handsome return for the outlay

☞ Mr. Lyons wishes particularly to impress upon the mind of the public, that the materials are in capital working order, and second in quantity to no office in Sydney; that only a week's preparation would be necessary to produce and continue daily a paper equal (in size) to the *Herald*, and that such is the extent of the Jobbing Department, *that no less than ten large broadsides could be set up at one time.*

THERE ARE THREE PRESSES—A DOUBLE DEMY ALBION, A DOUBLE DEMY COLUMBIAN, AND A DEMY IMPERIAL; ALSO, A STANDING PRESS, AND GLAZED BOARDS, PLOUGH, &c., WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TYPE, FROM 80 LINE TO NONPAREIL.

*** Lists of the contents of the Office may be seen on application to Mr. Lyons, who will give cards to intending purchasers to inspect the materials.

Terms at sale. 1767

1688 SHEEP.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
At twelve o'clock,

1688 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, now running at WEE WAA, on the Namoi River. They are perfectly sound, have never been diseased, and consist of—

850 Ewes, from 1 year to aged
435 Wethers, same ages
385 Weaned lambs
18 Rams

1688 Sheep.

And are deliverable at Wee Waa.

Terms at sale. 5143

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20 HORSES. AT THE CATTLE MARKET.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
At 11 o'clock,

Twenty head of Horses, the property of W. Lawson, senior, Esq. They will be at the Cattle Market for inspection on Monday after four o'clock. 5694

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414 HEAD WELL-BRED CATTLE,

NOW RUNNING IN NEW ENGLAND, UPON THE STATIONS OF MESSRS. JAMISON AND M'KERSIE, AND DELIVERABLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE.

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
At 12 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

THEY consist of the following muster, and may be relied upon as highly bred and really first-rate cattle, with a most excellent proportion of bullocks.

MALES.
38 Yearlings and upwards
33 Two years old and upwards
35 Three ditto ditto
28 Four ditto ditto
18 Five ditto ditto
3 Bulls

155

FEMALES.
58 Yearlings and upwards
33 Two years old and upwards
33 Three ditto ditto
135 Four ditto ditto

414 More or less

Terms at sale. 5142

HARDWARE,

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MESSRS. HARPER AND MOORE.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction,
ON THE PREMISES, GEORGE-STREET,
Adjoining the Royal Hotel,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2,
At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the well selected STOCK-IN-TRADE, which is in excellent order, and embraces almost every description of articles required in the trade, including—

Hollow ware
Sheepshears screws
Nails, tacks
Axes, spades, shovels
Grates, fenders, irons
Tinware
Steel mills
Candlesticks, brushware
Britannia metal tea and coffee pots, &c.
Trays, waiters
British plate, forks, spoons, ladles, &c.
Camp kettles, bellows
Locks, sash pulleys
Shoe bills, cut tacks
Joiners' brads, chisels, bolts
Kitchen range, iron pots
Scythes, hay knives
Cutlery, hammers, adzes
Augers, sickles, Italian irons
Percussion guns
Flint guns
Curry combs, pincers, cash boxes
Compasses, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 5585

IMPORTANT SALE AT PENRITH OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,

INCLUDING
THE "HARP INN."
THE "STAR INN,"
AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTIES, AS PARTICULARISED.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction,
AT THE ROSE INN, PENRITH,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2,

THE following Valuable Properties, in the
TOWN OF PENRITH,
NAMELY:

FOR SALE,

SECTION 1.

Lot 1 is a CORNER ALLOTMENT, having 63 feet frontage to the Great Western Road to Bathurst, or High-street, by 140 feet to Castlereagh-street.

Lot 2 has 50 feet frontage to HIGH-STREET, by a depth of 140 feet, and adjoins Lot 1.

Lot 3.—Frontage to HIGH-STREET 50 feet, by a depth of 198 feet; there is a log hut on this allotment.

Lots 4 and 5 possess 58 feet frontage to CASTLEREAGH-STREET, by 110 feet deep, each.

Lot 6.—A CORNER ALLOTMENT, having about 140 feet frontage to CASTLEREAGH-STREET, and 106 to Henry-street. A building used as a slaughter-house stands on this allotment.

Lots 7, 8, and 9, adjoining the above, front to Henry-street, from 60 to 95 feet each, by depths of about 140 feet.

SECTION 2.

Lots 10 and 11.—Two choice Allotments, adjoining the Police Office, 55 feet frontage each, by a depth of 198 feet. On lot 10 is a small weatherboard and logged Cottage, with stable building in the rear.

Lots 12, 13, and 14.—In the rear of lots 10 and 11, and adjoining the Police Paddock; frontages to Henry-street from 80 to 110 feet, by depths from 170 to 198 feet.

FOR LEASE.

(TERM 21 YEARS.)

Lot 1.—The "Star Inn," situate in section 1, comprising two acres of land now occupied by Mr John Anderson; it contains — rooms besides kitchen, wash-house, stables and every convenience requisite for a good country inn—it has been licensed for the last four years. This property is subject to the present lease, which will expire with this year.

SECTION 2.

Lot 2.—The "Harp Inn," presently occupied by Mr. John Harrison. This house, which adjoins the Police Office, and opposite the Rose Inn, has been let as a licensed house for the last twenty-eight years. It contains rooms with extensive stabling and outhouses.

Upwards of an acre and a quarter of land will be let in this lot.

Lot 3.—Comprises the shop and stores recently occupied by Mr. Coleman, and possesses about 60 feet frontage to High-street,—it is situated immediately opposite the Rose Inn.

Lot 4.—Adjoining Lot 3.—Frontage to High-street, about 48 feet by a depth of 198—on this there is a cottage built with weather board and slabs, with a log building in the rear.

Lot 5.—Opposite Neale's Stores, with frontage to High-street, about 35 feet.

Lot 6.—A corner allotment, having 60 feet frontage to High-street, by 140 feet to Evan-street.

Lots 7 and 8 have each 58 feet frontage to Evan-street.

Lot 9.—Is a corner allotment, about 140 feet frontage to Evan-street, by 115 feet to Henry-street.

SECTION 3.

Lot 10.—At the corner of High and Evan Streets, with a frontage of 65 feet to High-street by 140 to Evan-street.

Lots 11 and 12 have each 50 feet frontage to High-street by depths of 140 and 198 feet each. The last allotment adjoins the premises of the Rev. Mr. Vincent.

Lots 13 and 14, in Evan-street, to which they have frontage of 58 feet each.

Lot 15, a corner allotment, 140 feet to Evan-street by 60 feet to Henry-street.

Lots 16 and 17 have each 50 feet frontage to Henry-street by 140 and 198 feet deep respectively.

For terms and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers. 4991

THE SPLENDID NEW AND FIRST-CLASS BARQUE

AJAX,

CAPTAIN ADAMS, 535 TONS REGISTER,

(Just arrived from San Francisco in a run of 48 days!)

And capable of carrying 1050 Tons Dead Weight and Measurement, having discharged 850 Tons of Guano; and would carry 900 Tons Coals.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 5,
At 11 o'clock,

THE SPLENDID BARQUE AJAX.

Built in Prince Edward's Island, in 1847.

She is copper-fastened and sheathed with Muntz's metal; has superior cabin accommodations and spacious 'tween decks, well adapted for either passengers or stock.

As regards her sailing qualities they are very superior indeed; she only occupied 90 days on her passage from Callao to Liverpool, and performed the passage from Liverpool to San Francisco in 60 days less than any other vessel; whilst she was only 48 days on her voyage from San Francisco to this port. She has light draught of water, and carries all sail at ten feet.

☞ It must be obvious to the most casual observer that a vessel of such light draught of water, such excellent sailing qualities, and of such enormous carrying capacity, must be a fortune in the hands of any man. She is only three years old, everything therefore is in prime order, and all her stores are in first-rate condition; in fact she could be sent to sea forthwith.

A list of stores and other equipments may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

Terms at sale. 5469

STATION IN THE MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.

THE YARARA CREEK.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, APRIL 8,
At eleven o'clock,

THE above valuable Station, the particulars of which are shown in the annexed extract from the *Government Gazette* of 16th February:—

"The 'YARARA CREEK RUN' is
"bounded on the north by the ranges at the
"head of the Hombargo Creek, which
"divides the run from Angus Campbell's;
"on the south, by the Murray Ranges;
"on the east by a marked tree line, divid-
"ing the run from James Robinson's; on the
"west by the Billybong Ranges, which
"divide the run from Father Therry's."

THE CAPABILITIES

of this station will enable the proprietor to run four flocks of sheep upon it of 1000 each, besides a numerous herd of cattle, for which a portion of the run is especially adapted.

It is abundantly watered by never failing creeks and springs, and has luxuriant pasturage at all seasons. The land is well adapted for agriculture.

IT IS SITUATED

within four miles of the Great Southern Road, and the district is one of the best for dairy purposes in the colony.

The following improvements are upon it, viz.:—

Two milking yards
Two huts
Hurdles, &c.
Paddocks, substantially fenced.

Terms at sale. 5444

FARM, HORSES, COWS, OATEN HAY.

ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.

MR. ROBERTS is instructed to sell by public auction, at Landers' Inn, St. Mary's,
ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 1,
At 11 o'clock,

A stack of very superior oaten hay, about 16 tons
30 Head horses, mostly by Old Emigrant, &c., unbroke, and well-bred mares, some large mares and colts broken in, and draught horses
22 Head cows, from the celebrated herd of J. B. Bosley, Esq.

The lease for three of three years of that very excellent agricultural farm at St. Mary's, known and latterly used as the Race Course.

Terms at sale. 5686

BATHURST. FOR POSITIVE SALE

THE STATION CALLED THE "MEADOWS," IN THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT, WITH 3694 SHEEP, AND ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS, STORES, &c., GIVEN IN—A CAPITAL CHANCE FOR PERSONS OF SMALL CAPITAL AND NEW BEGINNERS.

MR. W. R. TRESS
Has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietors, to sell by public auction,
At Mrs. Black's Hotel,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 5,
At 12 o'clock,

THAT very complete and valuable Station known as
"THE MEADOWS,"
Together with the following well bred Sheep, viz:—

1068 Ewes, from 3 to 5 years
810 „ maiden
748 „ hoggets
1068 „ lambs

3694 head.

With all the improvements, stores, bullocks, and dray, two horses, 100 bushels of wheat, hurdles, and hut furniture, GIVEN IN!

The improvements consist of four-room cottage, detached kitchen, store, new wool shed, three men's huts, garden, and three cultivation paddocks, securely enclosed with a three-rail fence.

The Run, which is really well grassed and abundantly watered, is capable of carrying from 6 to 7000 sheep in all seasons; and the whole property is undoubtedly a most desirable one, the proprietors having spared no expense; the improvements are new, and all that can be required for the purpose of a respectable head station.

To new comers this is an opportunity that seldom occurs, as the purchaser will become possessed of every requisite for the conducting of a large Sheep establishment in one of the most favoured districts in the colony, with stores and every convenience on the spot; no outlay need be incurred, and a positive return may be calculated upon within eight months, as the shearing commences in October.

Terms.—25 per cent. cash; 25 per cent. three months; 25 per cent. six months; and 25 per cent. 12 months; approved endorsed bills, the two last bearing interest, if preferred, security on the property. 5533

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
28th March, 1850.

BUYERS v. BLACKEY.

ON Saturday next, the 30th instant, at noon, at defendant's residence, Castlereagh-street South, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT
5687 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, March 29, 1850.*